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ANALYSIS OF DISCRETE WORD RECOGNITION

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16. Abstract <p>The Federal Aviation Administration Technical Center's Utterance Recognition Device (URD) was tested to determine its recognition rate and other pertinent operating characteristics for a vocabulary of 25 words. Audio input for the test was by means of standard voice grade telephone lines. No specific speaker training of the URD was performed prior to the test. Analysis of the resulting data base indicated that the 219 test subjects achieved an overall recognition rate of 85 percent. Computer simulation of subdividing the possible word choices, according to function-oriented subgroups, resulted in a 5 percent increase in the overall recognition rate.</p> <p>The results of this test will be used as reference for similar, future tests, using an expanded vocabulary to explore the possibility of using a device, such as the URD, as the input medium for direct user filing of flight plans over standard voice grade telephone lines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7</p>			
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PREFACE

The author wishes to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Paul R. Quick, who provided the first and second choice word score distributions of appendix B, and Phillip Lui, who developed the Utterance Recognition Device (URD)/subject interface program. Thanks are also extended to Albert Schwartz and Howard Carlson for their data collection efforts.

It should be noted that Dialog Systems, Inc., manufacturer of the Utterance Recognition Device tested at the Federal Aviation Administration Technical Center, has been changed to Verbex. Interdata, the manufacturer of the host computer, has changed its name to Perkin Elmer Corporation.

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this report to familiarize the reader with a preliminary, semiautomated test to determine the recognition rate of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Technical Center's Utterance Recognition Device (URD) with a test vocabulary of 25 words. Figure 1 is a list of the vocabulary with subgroup restrictions.

The data collected in this test will be used to judge the effects of a proposed increase in the vocabulary size. An increase in vocabulary size will be necessary if the URD is to be used as the input medium for the direct filing of flight plans by utterance recognition.

BACKGROUND.

The FAA Technical Center's URD was originally acquired to explore the feasibility of using discrete word utterance recognition as the user control medium for the Mass Weather Dissemination System Exploratory Engineering Model (NPD 13-265). In this system, the URD was used to detect single word commands, over standard voice grade telephone lines, spoken by the caller. These command words were used to access the various functions of the engineering model. This application is reflected by the words which were selected for the original vocabulary which are given in figure 1.

One of the functions of the Mass Weather Dissemination System Exploratory Engineering Model was the Fast File. This function allowed the caller to file, amend or close a flight plan on one of two computer controlled cassette tape recorders. The actual recording of the flight plan information required no intervention by Flight Service Station (FSS) personnel. FSS

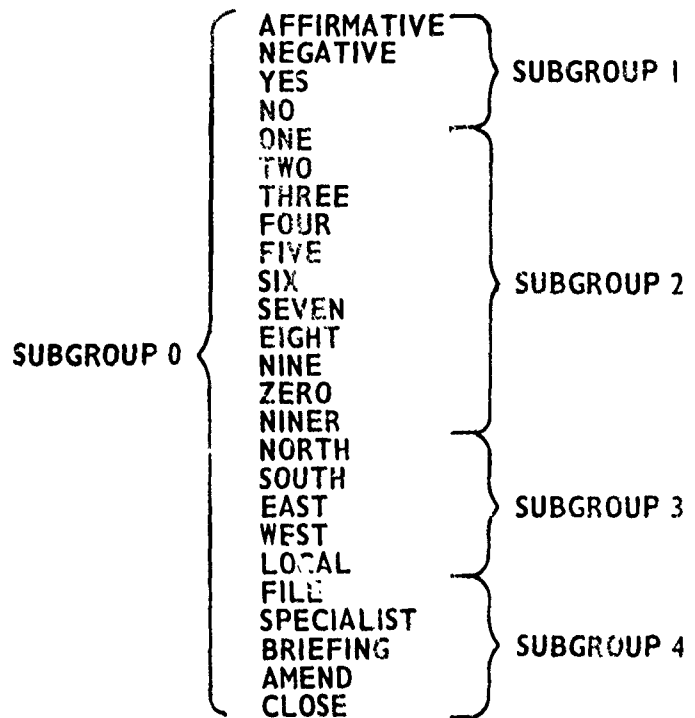


FIGURE 1. URD VOCABULARY AND SUBGROUPS

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personnel intervention was, however, required to transcribe the resulting tapes several times per day for Service B transmission.

It has been proposed that the URD may be used as the input device for direct pilot flight plan filing by utterance recognition. This would serve to eliminate the labor intensive transcription phase of filing a flight plan.

Two previous URD tests have been conducted. In the first test a human monitor attempted to record URD responses to pilot utterances in order to determine the recognition rate of the URD. This method of testing proved cumbersome because of the difficulty in monitoring both subject and URD audio without affecting the electronic balance of the telephone connection.

The second URD test involved a human operator to simulate the URD in order to evaluate proposed human-URD communication protocols (reference 1).

DISCUSSION OF EQUIPMENT.

The FAA Technical Center URD under test is manufactured by Dialog Systems, Inc. The URD is asynchronously connected to and controlled by an Interdata 7/32 minicomputer which served as the host computer of the Mass Weather Dissemination System Exploratory Engineering Model.

The URD is a discrete word recognition machine; that is, it is capable of recognizing a single word at a time from a preprogrammed vocabulary.

The URD differs from the majority of voice recognition machines in three major aspects.

First, it is an untrained recognition device; that is, it is theoretically capable of recognizing, with equal success, any word in its vocabulary, regardless of speaker. This is an extremely desirable feature when one considers a system having thousands of potential users located remotely from the physical URD installation.

Second, the audio input to the URD is by means of standard voice grade telephone lines. This will serve to provide easy access to the user population. Standard voice grade telephone lines have a considerably smaller bandwidth than that of human speech. This complicates the recognition task since the upper and lower frequency components of the utterance are absent. Line noises and transients, inherent in switched communication systems of the magnitude of the standard phone system, must also be accounted for.

Finally, the URD is a multichannel recognition device, capable of handling up to eight different input channels

simultaneously. This capability is further expanded by multiplexing the eight independent input channels to 20 telephone lines by means of a cross point switching array controlled by the host computer.

The URD has limited speech capabilities. It is capable of saying any word in its recognition vocabulary as well as the phrases "Was that" and "Please repeat." These utterances are stored on an optical drum to provide relatively quick access. This vocabulary is used to seek verification of user utterances and provide confirmation to the caller.

The URD is controlled by the Interdata 7/32. The control functions of the 7/32 consist of connecting the caller to an available URD input channel, instructing the URD when to listen for a caller utterance, and then acting on the data returned by the URD.

At the present time, the URD vocabulary is configured into five subgroups as illustrated in figure 1. The utilization of subgroups allows the possible word choices to be restricted, thereby decreasing the possibility of the URD misunderstanding the utterance. For example, if a numeric input is expected, a direction-oriented word is obviously incorrect. The diversity of information required to file flight plans greatly restricts the use of subgroups to increase accuracy.

THEORY OF OPERATION.

When a speaker says a command word into his telephone instrument, the URD detects the utterance, processes it, and determines how closely the word corresponds to the stored reference templates of the subgroup of the vocabulary under consideration. Each possible word is then assigned a quality score which is inversely proportional to its probability of being the spoken word. The word having

the lowest quality score is referred to as the first choice word. Accordingly, the word having the next lowest score is referred to as the second choice word.

Three operational parameters exist to determine the quality of the first choice word. These parameters are termed GARBLE, VERIFICATION, and CONFUSION. It must be stressed, at this point, that these parameters in no way influence the score ranking of the vocabulary. All vocabulary elements are ranked prior to the application of the quality parameters.

The quality parameters may be modified by qualified personnel having access to the URD's command console. Default values for GARBLE, VERIFICATION, and CONFUSION exist and are, respectively, 3,560, 3,300, and 50.

Figure 2 is a flow diagram of how the URD employs the quality parameters to determine the probability of its first choice being correct. Upon being instructed by the host computer to listen for an utterance, the URD executes what is termed an interpret. An interpret consists of digitizing the audio input, analyzing it, and assigning quality scores to each word. If the quality score of the first choice word is greater than or equal to the value of GARBLE for that word, the URD will ask the speaker to repeat his utterance. If on the second attempt to recognize the utterance, the quality score is still greater than or equal to the value of GARBLE, the URD will ask the caller "Was that ____?" where ____ is the first choice word. If the user replies in the affirmative to this question, the first choice word code is transmitted to the host computer. A negative reply to the question will result in a code being transmitted to the host computer requesting that further corrective action be taken.

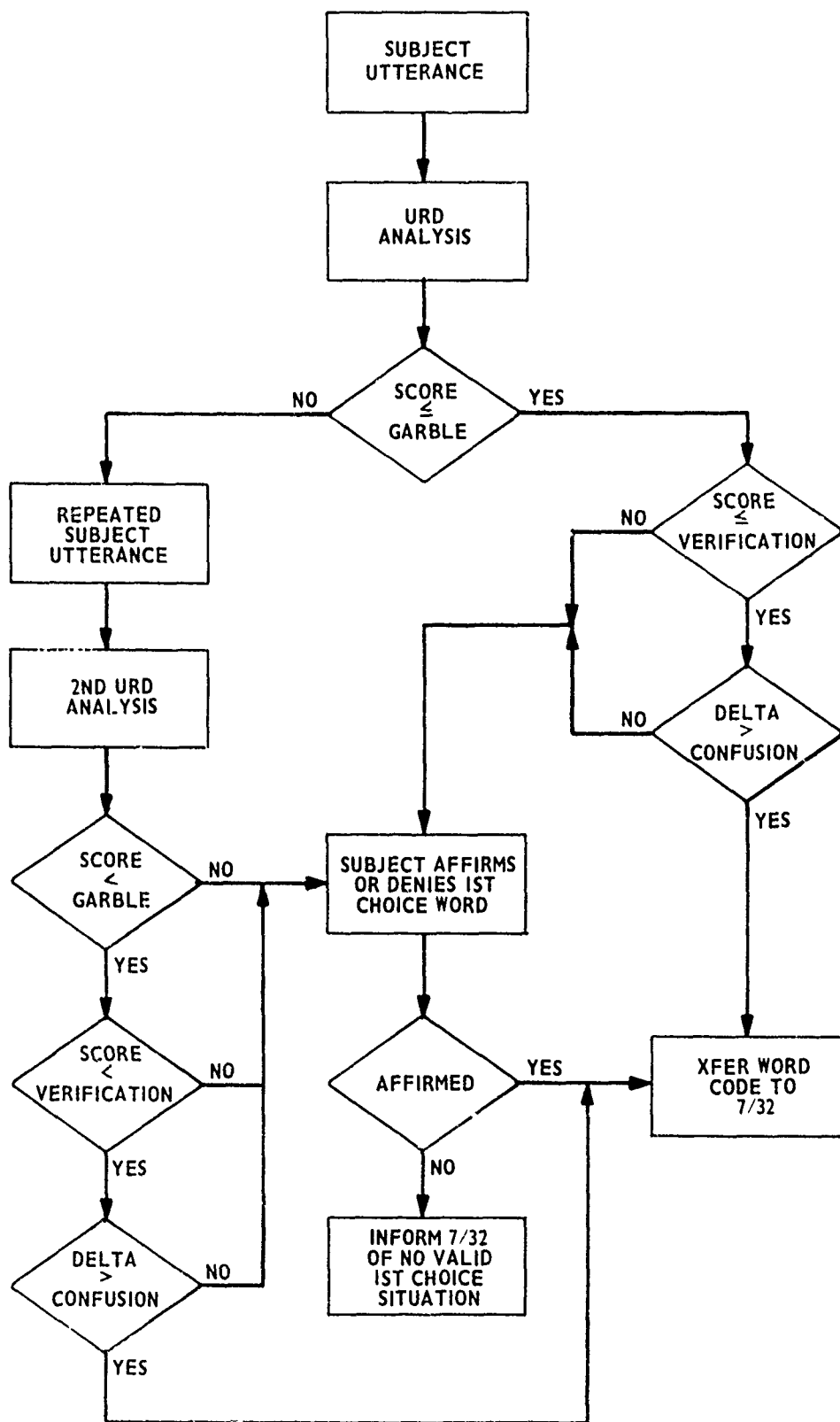
This sequence of confirming the first choice utterance by asking the user "Was that ____?" will be referred to as a WT sequence.

If the URD determines that the quality score is less than the value of GARBLE, it then checks to see if the quality score is less than the value of VERIFICATION for the first choice word. If the quality score is greater than or equal to VERIFICATION, a WT sequence is executed.

Assuming that the garble and verification tests have been passed successfully, the URD then checks the separation of the quality scores between the first and second choice words. If the separation is less than or equal to the value of CONFUSION for the first choice word, the URD will execute a WT sequence.

In the case where all three quality tests are passed, the URD assumes that a high probability exists that its first choice word is indeed the word spoken by the caller and transmits its code to the host computer. No confirmation is sought from the user in this situation.

Operating the URD with its default quality parameters will result in a comparatively large number of WT sequences being executed. Since this results in a second interpret being issued by the URD, this will be defined for the purpose of this report as a "two-pass system." If the quality parameters are modified so that confirmation is rarely sought of the caller, it shall be defined a "one-pass system." The same decisions regarding the quality of the first choice word are made in both systems. The difference lies strictly in the fact that the modified quality parameters virtually ensure that all quality tests will be passed.



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FIGURE 2. TWO-PASS INTERPRET SEQUENCE

In its present form the URD has a vocabulary of 25 words. These words are divided into five subgroups as indicated in figure 1. Subgroup 0 is composed of all vocabulary elements. Subgroup 1 contains the AFFIRM/DENY words. Subgroup 2 contains the numbers ZERO through NINE, including NINER. Subgroup 3 is composed of direction-oriented words. Subgroup 4 contains those words which were used to access the specific functions of the Mass Weather Dissemination System Exploratory Engineering Model. Possible first choice words may be restricted to any one subgroup by the host computer when the interpret command is issued to the URD.

It should be noted that the actual method by which the URD determines its selection of the appropriate first choice word is proprietary to the URD's manufacturer.

DISCUSSION

TEST PROCEDURE.

The URD test was conducted using a diverse cross section of the FAA Technical Center's population composed of males, females, male pilots, and female pilots. Table 1 shows a numeric and percentile breakdown of the test population. Testing was performed at the subject's normal duty station so as to minimize any effect upon the subjects normally scheduled duties.

Two staff members of FSS laboratory functioned as a complementary data acquisition team. One member of the team contacted potential subjects in various locations at the Center. The other team member remained in the FSS laboratory.

The remote team member located a willing test subject, explained the test procedure, and notified the

in-house team member (via telephone) that a test sequence was about to begin. During the test sequence, the remote team member listened to the subjects utterances to ensure that each word was said in the proper sequence.

The in-house team member monitored the subject's audio as well as the URD's replies over an electronically isolated loudspeaker. This served to double-check that the subject spoke the test vocabulary in the proper sequence. The in-house team member also monitored the raw URD data on a cathode-ray tube (CRT) display to ensure that no serious anomalies occurred in the test data. Figure 3 is a detailed example of the data that appeared on the CRT. The single line of data presented in figure 3 shows that the subject accessed URD channel 0. The first choice word was AFFIRMATIVE (code 14) with a quality score of 3,266. The second choice word was THREE (code 3) with a quality score of 3,271. The amplitude of the utterance was 1,660. The utterance amplitude is a relative term and should be assigned no units by the reader. The reader should note that the utterance of figure 3 would have passed both the garble and verification tests but would have initiated a WT sequence due to insufficient score separation. Table 2 provides a list of the vocabulary elements and their word codes.

For the purposes of this test, the manufacturer's default quality parameters were modified to configure the URD as a single pass device. The new values for GARBLE, VERIFICATION, and CONFUSION were 3,560, 8,191, and 0, respectively. The virtual elimination of WT sequences served to greatly reduce the time required for a subject to complete a test run. Subject confusion was also reduced. In order to provide positive feedback to the subject, the URD was programed to repeat the correct word from the vocabulary list, regardless of the interpretation of the first choice word.

TABLE 1. DATA BASE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>NUMBER OF SUBJECTS</u>	<u>TOTAL %</u>	<u>CORRECT %</u>
ALL SUBJECTS	219	100	85
MALES	198	90.4	85
FEMALES	21	9.6	82
PILOTS	59	26.9	86
MALE PILOTS	56	25.6	--
FEMALE PILOTS	3	1.4	--

In the test mode of operation, it would appear to a caller that the URD functioned at a 100-percent recognition rate. Later computer analysis of the data would be used to determine how well the URD had actually performed. All data obtained was stored in digital form on a disc file in the host computer. This file was then segmented into test length records with each record identified by subject name. An example of a segment of this data file is given in figure 4 and is read in the same way as figure 3. Subject identifiers have been removed from this report to conform with the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-579).

It may be readily noted in figure 4 that subsets 2 and 3 achieved 100-percent first choice recognition. Despite this fact, in subset 2 both the word EIGHT (code 10) and the word BRIEFING would have induced WT sequences under normal operating conditions, due to quality scores in excess of VERIFICATION. It should be noted that the word EIGHT also would have failed to meet the confusion test if standard quality parameters were employed.

It may be noted in data subset 1, the word SIX (code 6) has been mistakenly interpreted as the word ZERO (code 0). This is actually a worst case mistake in that all quality conditions are met

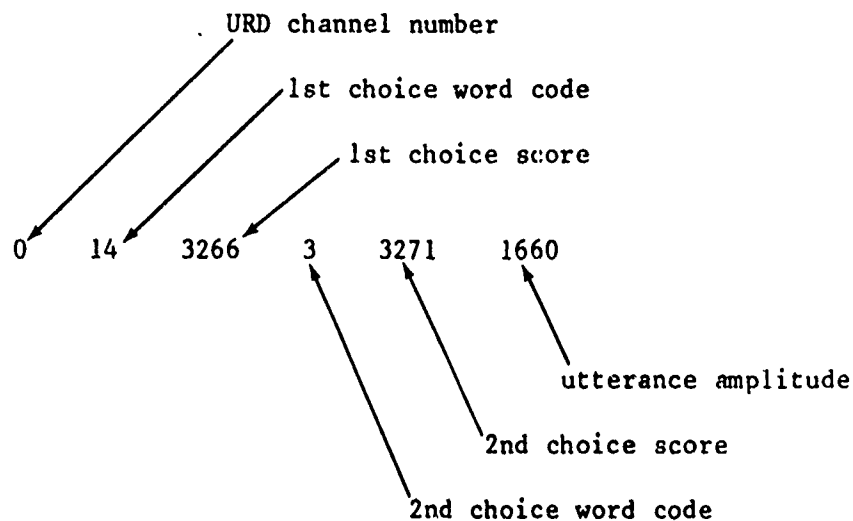
and the correct and incorrect word are both in the same subgroup. This will result in an incorrect word code being transmitted to the host computer without any confirmation being sought from the caller. These examples are indicated by - > in figure 4.

During the entire test, an audio record of all subject utterances was made on a standard 7-inch reel-to-reel tape recorder. It is proposed that this data will be used in the future to develop enhanced reference templates of the vocabulary elements.

TEST CONFIGURATION.

A diagram of the test installation is given in figure 5. The test subject dialed an outside line through the Center's switchboard using the telephone instrument at the site. This instrument may have been of the rotary dial type or Touch-Tone™. This call was then routed through the telephone switching office, located in Pleasantville, New Jersey, to a CDH D-mark located in the FSS laboratory, a total distance of approximately 8 air miles. At this point, the line was split between the URD and the digital speech output channel of the host computer.

The digital voice channel is used to provide the subject with an introductory preamble prior to the beginning



NOTES:

1. The channel number may be 0 through 7.
2. The first and second choice word codes have a direct correlation to a given vocabulary element. The word codes for each vocabulary element are given in table 2.
3. The first and second choice scores are used to determine the quality of the first choice word.
4. The utterance amplitude is a relative quantity and should be assigned no units.
5. The presence of a hyphen (-) between the 1st choice word code and its score indicates a time-out condition. In this case all data in the line, except the channel number, are invalid.

FIGURE 3. URD RAW DATA FORMAT

TABLE 2. URD WORD CODES

AFFIRMATIVE	14	ZERO.....	0
NEGATIVE.....	507	NINER.....	20
YES.....	13	NORTH.....	63
NO.....	12	SOUTH.....	64
ONE.....	1	EAST.....	65
TWO.....	2	WEST.....	66
THREE.....	3	LOCAL.....	67
FOUR.....	4	FILE.....	15
FIVE.....	5	SPECIALIST.....	21
SIX.....	6	BRIEFING.....	16
SEVEN.....	7	AMEND.....	16
EIGHT.....	10	CLOSE.....	2,663
NINE.....	11		

NOTE: In any case where a word code has more than four digits, the most significant digit is ignored. Example: 10013 and 13 are both the code for YES.

of a test sequence. It is also used to provide assistance to the user if the system determines that a severe recognition problem exists. This assistance is usually in the form of instructing the caller to proceed to the next word on the test list. The voice channel is only connected to the audio line when host computer audio output is required. At all other times it is gated out of the circuit by relay R1. These channels were designed to serve as the audio output devices for the Mass Weather Dissemination System Exploratory Engineering Model.

The audio input to the URD is also distributed through the URD to a voice-actuated tape recorder. This unit is used to acquire raw audio information to provide for future vocabulary enhancements. It also serves to drive the loudspeaker which is monitored by the in-house team member. This connection is provided by the URD manufacturer and does not affect the performance of the URD.

The URD is controlled by the host computer via asynchronous line 1 (AL1). The interpret commands and the URD's first choice word are passed on AL1.

The raw URD data, as shown in figure 3, is displayed on the CRT which is connected asynchronously to the URD. This displayed information is recorded by the host computer via asynchronous line 2 (AL2). AL2 is also utilized by the host computer to modify the default quality parameters to configure the URD as a single pass system. The data collected via AL2 is stored on one of the host computer's system discs so as to enable later, nonreal-time analysis of URD performance.

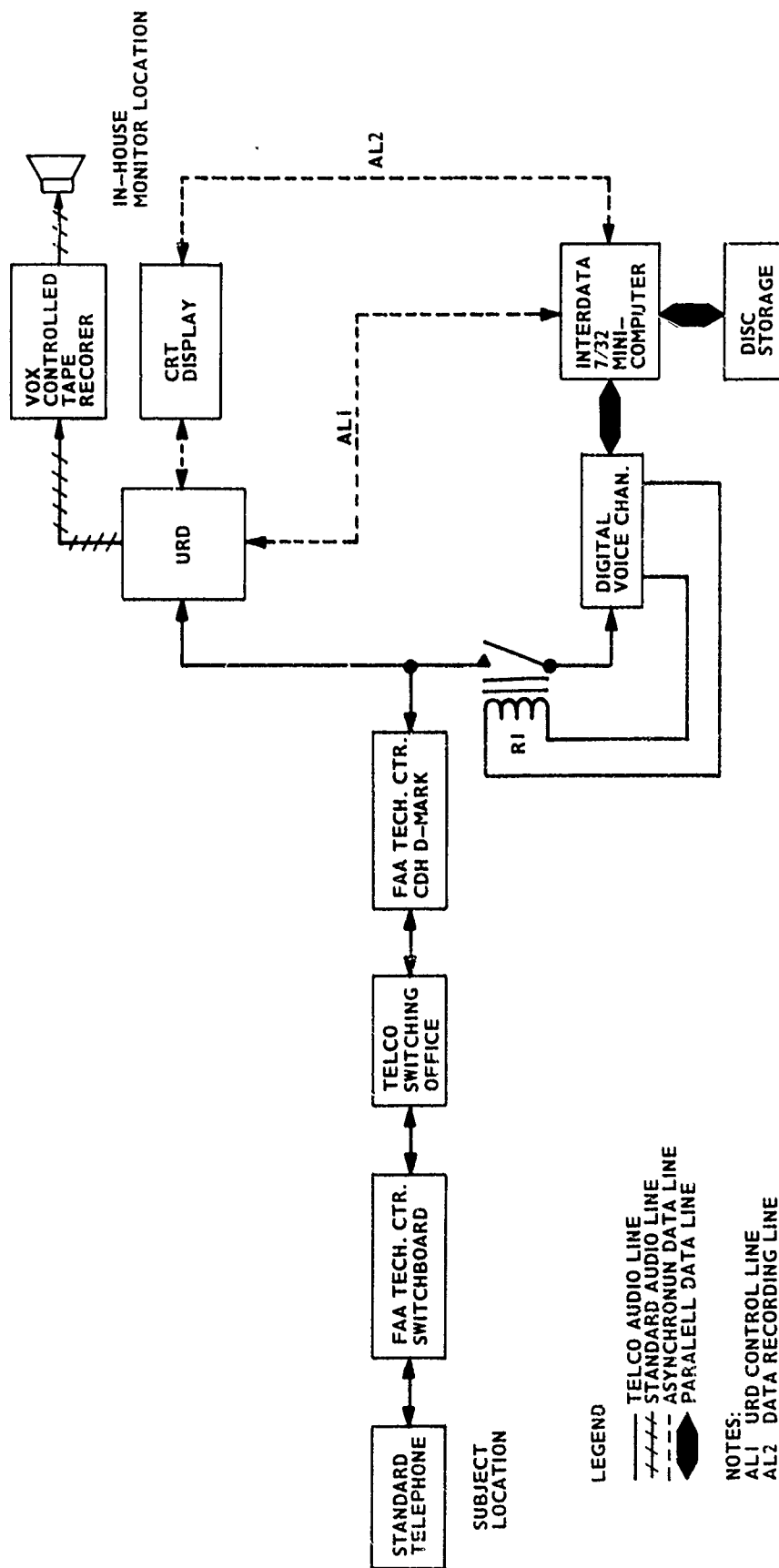
TEST RESULTS.

The data obtained in the URD test was subdivided into four subsets in order to determine if any grouping of participants had a significantly higher or lower recognition rate than the data base as a whole. The subgroups were

SUBSET 1										SUBSET 2										SUBSET 3									
0	0	14	1179	1255	1	14	1341	1515	2466	1	0	14	1216	20020	1118														
0	0	507	287	209	21	507	2229	1782	2960	1	0	507	2247	20021	2838														
0	0	12	248	2512	64	12	1168	1369	2814	1	0	12	2879	40007	2522														
0	0	12	1055	2504	64	10012	2172	2552	1044	1	0	12	3054	64	2039														
0	0	1	1115	20001	1	10001	1111	20001	2514	1	0	10001	2121	40004	2291														
0	0	1	1041	20001	1	10001	1125	10000	2414	1	0	10001	2151	40003	2258														
0	0	10002	1167	1448	1	10002	1110	16	1412	1	0	10002	2875	16	1266														
0	0	4	1097	10001	1	10001	1123	15	2351	1	0	0	10004	63	3491														
0	0	10005	1134	10001	1	10005	1114	15	1184	1	0	0	10004	15	3164														
0	0	50000	1566	1708	1	10006	1094	67	2281	1	0	0	10005	50010	1852														
0	0	21	1467	2062	1	10007	1099	65	2226	1	0	0	10006	50010	1852														
0	0	10	123	20065	1	10008	1121	40006	1788	1	0	0	10007	50005	1984														
0	0	20001	2189	11194	11	1168	10005	1164	2110	1	0	0	10010	50005	1112														
0	0	0	2951	40012	1	10009	2060	2	2295	1	0	0	11	2303	20065	2301													
0	0	0	20	17	1	10010	2060	2	2295	1	0	0	0	2849	40002	1558													
0	0	0	20	17	1	10010	2060	2	2295	1	0	0	0	2849	40002	1558													
0	0	40004	274	1954	63	1204	40004	17	2252	1	0	0	20	3144	20065	1718													
0	0	54	215	50000	2	64	2047	20067	2648	1	0	0	63	2104	50012	2263													
0	0	55	175	50000	463	3176	50007	1265	1216	1	0	0	65	3222	20507	2261													
0	0	66	183	1628	17	3168	50001	2272	4764	1	0	0	66	3170	50005	3274													
0	0	67	215	2729	507	67	1171	65	2217	1	0	0	67	3204	40003	2348													
0	0	15	178	50001	274	15	1687	64	255	1	0	0	15	2164	50005	2898													
0	0	21	262	20507	141	1772	20010	445	4412	1	0	0	21	3170	20067	1950													
0	0	18	219	1640	17	16	2201	20010	3641	1	0	0	18	3125	2392	1950													
0	0	17	202	1272	14	17	2267	66	2425	1	0	0	17	2218	10011	1998													
0	0	2667	1454	1472	1	2667	2219	67	2296	1	0	0	2667	40003	2292	2160													
100%										100%																			

FIGURE 4. URD RAW DATA (6 SUBSETS)

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FIGURE 5. URD TEST INSTALLATION

composed of (1) pilots, (2) males only, (3) females only, and (4) the entire data base consisting of 219 test subjects.

Table 1 shows that the entire data base had a recognition rate of 85 percent. Ranking the other three subsets of the data in descending order, in terms of recognition rates, pilots were first, males second, and females lowest in overall recognition rate of the subsets. The percentile figures presented in table 1 were obtained by computer analysis of the raw data obtained in the URD test. An example of this analysis for the entire data base is given in figure 6. The value of employing computer analysis lies in the fact that large amounts of data regarding URD performance under various conditions, such as modified quality parameters and segregation of the test population, may be obtained with only one data collection exercise for a given vocabulary.

The first page of the computer analysis for the entire data base, which is given in figure 6, contains considerable information regarding both the URD's performance and the simulated conditions of the experimental run. The name of the data file under consideration is found in the upper left hand corner of figure 6. In this case the file is ALL URD which represents the total data base. The quality parameters for the analysis run are given next. In the case of figure 6, the default parameters, 3,560, 3,300, and 50 were selected. The remainder of figure 6 is devoted to the actual analysis of the data.

The word AFFIRMATIVE will be used as an example of how to read the analysis presented in figure 6. Proceeding from left to right, it may be seen that the word AFFIRMATIVE was correctly selected as the first choice word 177 times (RIGHT). A word other than AFFIRMATIVE was selected incorrectly as the first

choice 43 times (WRONG). Using the quality parameters given previously, the URD would have sought confirmation of an utterance by initiating a WT sequence 148 times (WT). A garble condition would have caused the URD to ask the caller to "Please repeat!" once (PR). The total number of valid interprets for a word is equal to the sum of RIGHT + WRONG.

The URD failed to detect sufficient audio to consider an utterance valid in six cases. This situation is referred to as a time-out (TO). In 21 of the cases in which the first choice word was incorrect, the second choice word was the correct word (SEC). The word AFFIRMATIVE is in subgroup 1. In 42 of the 43 incorrect first choices, the subgroup of the first choice word was incorrect (SGW).

The word AFFIRMATIVE was correctly chosen as the first choice word in 80 percent of the cases (%R). In 39 of the cases in which the URD sought confirmation of an utterance via a WT sequence, the first choice word was incorrect (WWT).

When the word AFFIRMATIVE was correctly recognized as the first choice word, it had an average quality score of 3,298 (MEAN) with a standard deviation from this average of 58 (STDM). The average separation between the score of the word AFFIRMATIVE and the second choice word's quality score was 82 (DELTA). The standard deviation from DELTA was 50 (STDD).

In those cases where AFFIRMATIVE was correctly recognized as the word spoken, the average utterance amplitude was 1,938 (AMPR). The standard deviation from AMPR was 1,277 (STDR). In those cases where another vocabulary element was substituted in place of the word AFFIRMATIVE, the average utterance amplitude was 1,390 (AMPW). The standard deviation from AMPW was 1,030 (STDW).

ALL • UPT

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WORD	RIGHT	WPMG	WT	PP	TO	SEC	SGN	CP	MWT	MEAN	STDM	DELTA	STDC	RMPH	STOP	RMPH	STDC	M2P	CON
NEGATIVE	177	41	148	1	5	21	42	80	19	3288	58	32	50	1258	1277	1230	1030	90	41
NEGATIVE	184	25	102	0	8	20	15	84	12	3269	62	34	51	2295	1052	2426	943	93	23
YES	194	25	4	0	12	8	21	89	18	3141	81	132	65	2400	963	1822	1000	92	26
NO	188	24	15	0	4	15	29	86	11	3091	90	165	87	2270	871	2117	944	92	28
ONE	206	17	25	0	5	7	9	94	8	3159	78	186	95	2151	960	2038	903	96	17
TWO	191	29	54	1	5	14	19	87	12	3172	95	184	97	1946	951	2169	1462	90	17
THREE	197	22	40	0	1	14	18	90	16	3085	112	211	123	2562	1190	2679	1649	95	18
FOUR	200	19	4	0	1	11	11	91	9	3151	82	168	75	2102	847	2504	1439	94	19
FIVE	184	35	57	0	2	21	12	84	12	3121	71	115	59	2911	1194	2884	1235	86	52
SIX	201	19	58	1	1	7	11	91	10	3124	84	155	77	2405	1175	2710	1420	94	19
SEVEN	192	27	56	0	2	11	20	88	18	3162	80	120	65	2662	1070	2262	1372	92	31
EIGHT	172	47	110	0	2	11	27	79	21	3178	80	93	57	2244	1390	2282	1627	86	44
NINE	199	60	81	0	1	27	15	71	12	3152	66	101	61	2495	1143	2495	1520	76	67
TEN	202	17	17	0	2	5	8	92	8	3092	108	270	118	2342	1123	1844	1827	92	12
ELEVEN	197	21	64	1	0	11	27	85	26	3201	80	125	66	2650	1291	2297	1561	90	20
THIRTEEN	167	52	102	0	0	27	48	76	18	3224	64	85	55	2279	1029	2943	1734	88	68
FOURTEEN	150	59	85	0	1	11	50	71	29	3162	85	109	60	2994	1414	2662	1152	81	57
FIFTEEN	155	45	111	1	1	41	60	70	45	3288	59	78	44	1495	1020	1629	1201	89	42
SIXTEEN	201	17	29	1	1	8	11	92	11	3149	72	156	62	2811	1277	1919	1143	96	12
SEVENTEEN	194	25	96	0	0	1	19	89	15	3251	71	105	51	2585	1099	2127	1185	91	25
EIGHTEEN	189	21	95	1	1	15	25	86	18	3152	74	150	73	2218	1447	2684	1728	91	41
NINETEEN	194	25	84	0	1	11	30	89	13	3161	71	128	65	1625	1116	2620	1093	93	19
TWENTY	186	15	75	1	1	21	25	84	18	3140	91	150	84	2111	1182	1971	1123	95	19
THIRTY	171	48	96	0	0	16	13	79	11	3159	61	121	57	2471	1176	1961	1128	84	18
THIRTY-ONE	191	27	117	0	2	18	24	81	11	3159	61	121	57	2471	1176	1961	1128	84	18
THIRTY-TWO	191	27	117	0	2	18	24	81	11	3159	61	121	57	2471	1176	1961	1128	84	18
TOTALS	4276	847	1995	6	66	424	641	85	521	2368	71	50	44	2567	1110	2301	1527	91	47
TOTAL INTERPRET	5482																		
PERCENT CORRECT	85																		
PERCENT WAS THAT	11																		

80-59-6

FIGURE 6. COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF TOTAL DATA BASE

If the URD had been issuing subgroup restricted interprets in the course of the test, the recognition rate would have been greater than or equal to 90 percent (MZR). Finally, 41 of the 148 WT sequences that occurred on the word AFFIRMATIVE were due to confusion situations (CON).

In those cases, where it is applicable, total figures are given for all vocabulary elements. These figures are given in the row labeled TOTALS. A more detailed explanation of the column headers is given in appendix A.

A brief summary of the test run is given in the lower left-hand corner of figure 6. Appendix A contains complete runs for each data subset and an analysis of the entire data base, using both standard and modified quality parameters.

A graphical representation of the comparative recognition rate for each element in the vocabulary is given in figure 7. The reader's attention is directed to the word SOUTH. Females achieved a markedly lower recognition rate (39 percent) for this word than did the predominately male subgroups. Conversely, females achieved a much higher recognition rate (100 percent) for the word TWO. When the data base as a whole is considered, as presented in table 1, females achieved a recognition rate of only 3 percent less than the predominately male total data base. The reader should be aware from table 1 that females composed only a small percentage of the data base (9.6 percent). No separation between male and female pilots was made due to the small number (3) of female pilots readily available for test purposes.

Figure 8 is a first choice word distribution analysis for the entire data base. It shows how many times each vocabulary element was selected as the first choice word when a particular

word was expected. Referring to figure 8, the word at the top of each column is the correct first choice word. The figures in each column indicate how many times the associated word was selected as the first choice. Taking the word AFFIRMATIVE as an example, it is readily noted that AFFIRMATIVE was selected correctly as the first choice word 177 times. This corresponds to the value of RIGHT for the word AFFIRMATIVE in figure 6. In the same column, it is shown that the URD incorrectly selected the vocabulary element CLOSE as the first choice word 13 times. If all entries in the column except those corresponding to the correct first choice word are totaled, the sum will equal the value of WRONG for the given vocabulary element. In the case of the word AFFIRMATIVE, this total is 43 which is equal to the value of WRONG for AFFIRMATIVE in figure 6.

The reader's attention is directed to the column for the word NINE. This word was mistaken for FIVE 21 times and NINER 10 times. This is an example of a worst case situation in which the words most commonly mistaken for the correct utterance are members of the same vocabulary subgroup as the correct first choice word.

The final column in figure 8 is labeled TOTALS. The figures in this column represent the total number of times each word in the vocabulary was selected as the first choice word. These values may be considered as the sum across a row of all 25 columns. For an example, the word AFFIRMATIVE was selected as the first choice word 199 times. This column shows that, for the entire data base, the word most commonly selected as the first choice was ONE. The least commonly selected first choice word was NINE.

Distribution analyses for all subsets are found in appendix A.

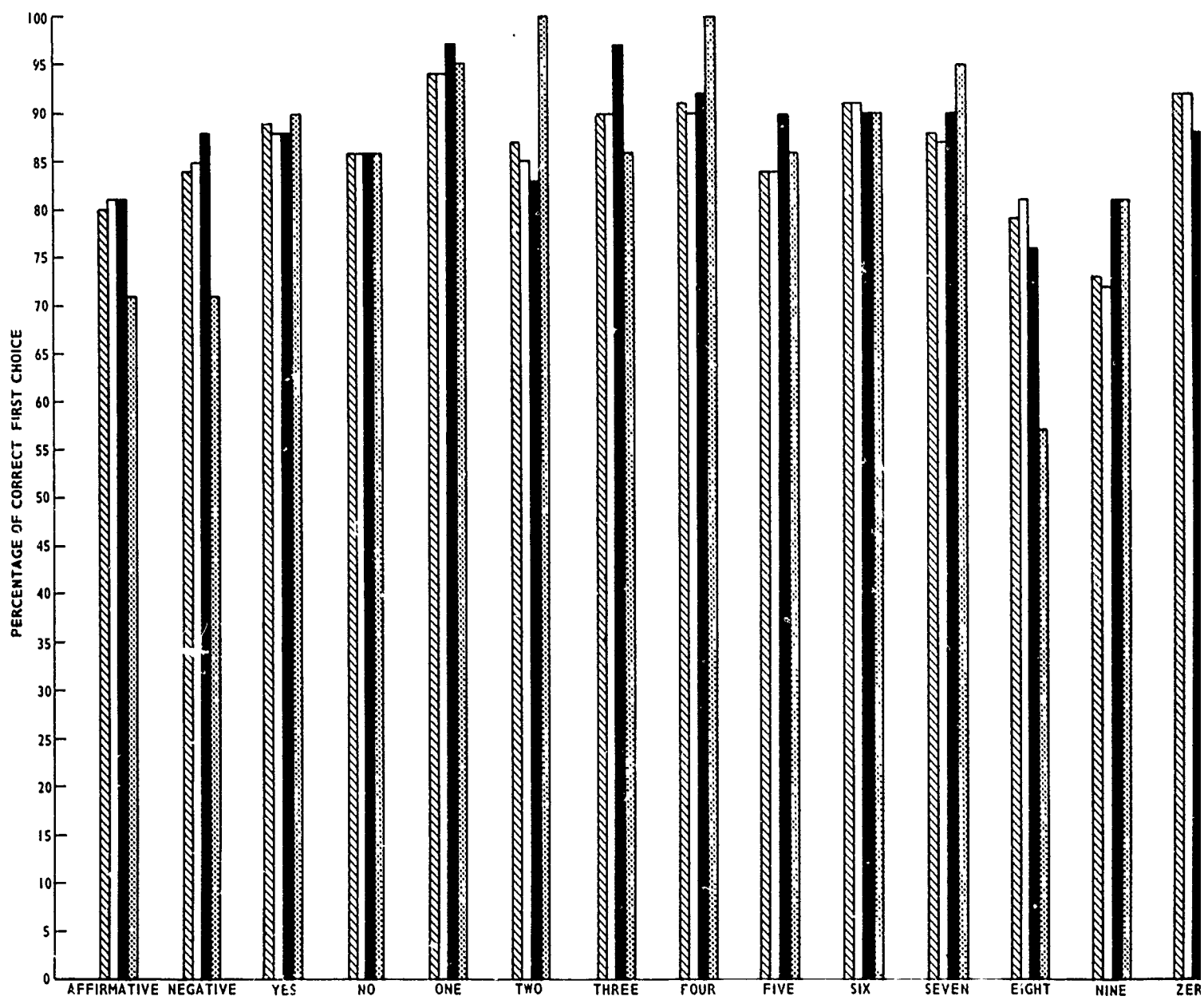
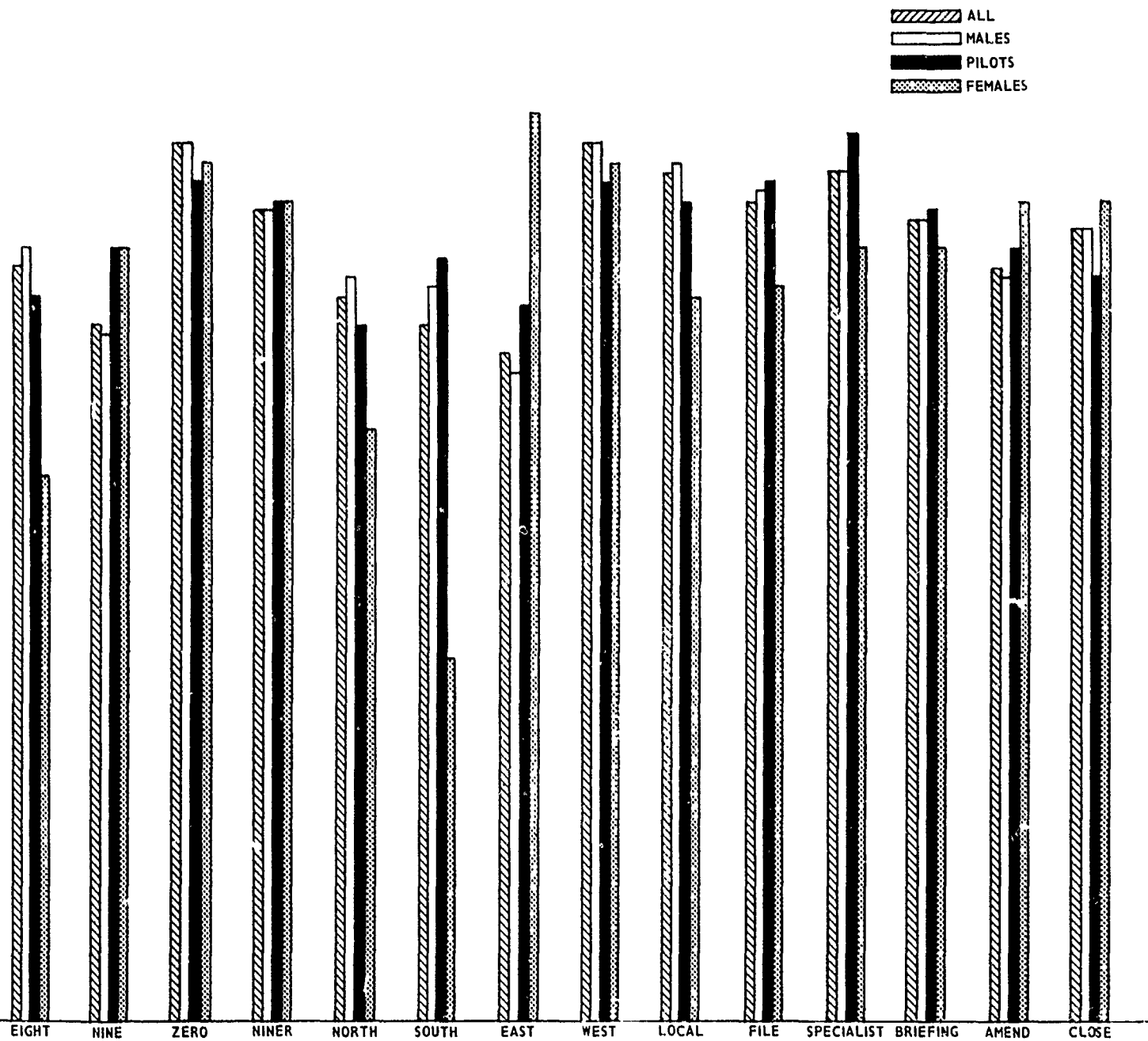


FIGURE 7. COMPARATIVE RECOGNITION



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COMPARATIVE RECOGNITION RATE GRAPH

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FIRST CHOICE DISTRIBUTION

AFFIRMATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES	NO	ONE	TWO	THREE
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
NEGATIVE	1	134	1	0	0	1	1
YES	0	0	124	2	1	0	0
NO	0	0	129	1	0	11	0
ONE	2	0	1	0	102	0	0
TWO	3	1	1	0	1	191	0
THREE	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
FOUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIX	2	4	2	0	0	1	0
SEVEN	1	4	4	10	0	1	0
EIGHT	1	5	1	0	0	2	1
NINE	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
CEPO	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH	2	1	1	2	5	1	0
SOUTH	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
EAST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WEST	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
LOCAL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
FILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
BRIEFING	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
ARMED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	1	0	1	1	2	1	5

AFFIRMATIVE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	CEPO
1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
NEGATIVE	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
YES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ONE	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
TWO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
THREE	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
FOUR	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIVE	0	124	0	0	0	21	0
SIX	1	0	201	0	15	1	0
SEVEN	0	0	1	192	0	4	0
EIGHT	1	0	4	1	172	0	0
NINE	0	0	0	0	1	159	0
CEPO	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
NORTH	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
SOUTH	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
EAST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEST	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
LOCAL	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
FILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BRIEFING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARMED	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
CLOSE	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

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FIGURE 8. FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 1 of 2)

	NINEP	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	LOCAL	FILE
AFFIRMATIVE	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
NEGATIVE	15	0	1	2	0	4	0
YES	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
NO	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
ONE	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
TWO	0	11	0	0	4	0	0
THREE	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
FOUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIVE	0	12	1	2	0	0	1
SIX	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
SEVEN	1	0	2	0	1	1	0
EIGHT	0	0	12	42	0	0	2
NINE	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
ZERO	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH	187	0	0	0	0	2	1
SOUTH	0	167	0	0	0	0	1
EAST	0	0	160	0	0	0	2
WEST	2	1	5	155	1	0	0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
FILE	2	0	1	0	0	194	122
SPECIALIST	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BRIEFING	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

	SPECIALIST	BRIEFING	AMEND	CLOSE	TOTALS
AFFIRMATIVE	1	0	4	2	199
NEGATIVE	4	2	0	0	222
YES	0	0	0	0	210
NO	0	0	0	0	219
ONE	0	0	1	4	267
TWO	0	0	2	5	206
THREE	0	25	4	2	219
FOUR	0	0	1	1	111
FIVE	0	0	0	0	217
SIX	0	1	0	0	245
SEVEN	2	0	1	2	247
EIGHT	0	1	1	1	202
NINE	0	0	0	2	176
ZERO	0	0	0	0	321
NORTH	1	0	2	0	234
SOUTH	0	0	1	0	262
EAST	0	0	0	0	184
WEST	0	1	0	0	200
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	211
FILE	0	0	0	0	159
SPECIALIST	194	0	0	0	191
BRIEFING	0	0	1	0	102
AMEND	2	155	1	1	260
CLOSE	1	0	17	2	204
			11	182	145

DATA RECORDED AND PROCESSED
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FIGURE 8. FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 2 of 2)

ANALYSIS.

This report is primarily concerned with that data obtained using the entire, 25-word vocabulary of the URD as valid possible choices for each interpret sequence. The reason for this is that it is estimated that to achieve direct user flight plan filing by means of utterance recognition will require, at times, a vocabulary subset consisting of control words, the numbers ZERO through NINE, including NINER and the entire phonetic alphabet with varied pronunciations. At the present time, subgroup 0, which contains all 25 vocabulary elements, most closely approximates a subgroup of the projected size. It was, however, considered valid to obtain some indication how well the URD would have performed had the test interprets been subgroup restricted. The data available from the URD at the time of testing was inadequate to derive an accurate value for the percentage of correct first choice, subgroup restricted interprets. Sufficient information was, however, available to obtain a worst case figure for the percentage of correct, subgroup restricted interprets. This figure is termed the Modified Percent Right (MZR) and may be seen in the computer print-out presented in figure 6.

The MZR is computed by adding the number of correct second choice words to the value of RIGHT in those cases where the subgroup of the incorrect first choice word was wrong. This modified version of RIGHT is then used to calculate the value of MZR. It should be stressed that the value of MZR is always less than or equal to the actual percentage of correct first choice interprets that would have been obtained if subgroup restrictions had been employed during the test. A macro flow chart of the calculation of MZR is available to the reader in appendix C.

Considering the entire data base, the overall recognition rate was increased by 5 percent by simulating subgroup restricted interprets. This results in a subgroup restricted recognition rate equal to or in excess of 90 percent.

In a standard two-pass system, the URD would have asked the caller for confirmation of his utterance approximately 33 percent of the time by initiating a WT sequence (see figure 6). Twenty-nine percent (521 cases) of these WT sequences were initiated in situations where the first choice word selected by the URD was incorrect. This means that, for the total data base, 326 incorrect words were passed to the host computer. A possibility exists that 8 of these words would be flagged by garble errors leaving 318 incorrect word codes to be passed to the host computer. This translates to 5.8 percent of all utterances transmitted to the host computer as correct will be wrong if a vocabulary of 25 words is employed. This is a best case figure.

In the case of a WT sequence, a response by the user from the AFFIRM/DENY words, subgroup 1, is required. Using the values obtained for subgroup 1 recognition, as presented in figure 6, it may be calculated that subgroup 1 has an average MZR of 93 percent. Therefore, 7 percent of all words flagged for WT confirmation will encounter an error on the confirmation word. The confirmation word is not subjected to any quality parameter tests. This percentage of inaccurately confirmed words must be added to the previous count of wrong words that escaped detection. This results in an error rate of approximately 6.5 percent for a vocabulary of 25 words, using the default quality parameters. In an ideal case, all wrong first choice words would be flagged for confirmation. This may be expressed as WWT =

WRONG and the AFFIRM/DENY subgroup would have a 100-percent recognition rate. Equation 1 is a means of calculating the approximate two-pass recognition rate from the information given on the computer printouts. Note the 0.93 term in equation 1 which accounts for the imperfections in AFFIRM/DENY recognition for WT sequences.

$$\frac{((WWT) \times (0.93) + RIGHT)}{RIGHT + WRONG} \times 100\%$$

= OVERALL Recognition Rate (1)

Assuming an ideal case in which all incorrect first choice interprets are flagged for confirmation, 100-percent recognition will not be achieved due to the imperfections in AFFIRM/DENY recognition. In actuality, the only way to ensure that all incorrect first choices are flagged for confirmation is to initiate a WT sequence for all interprets. In this case, the 93-percent AFFIRM/DENY recognition accuracy will govern the overall recognition rate. The reader should realize that the transposition of an affirm word to deny word will only result in the entry to an error handling routine. The transposition of a deny word to an affirm word in a WT sequence will result in an incorrect word code being transmitted to the host computer.

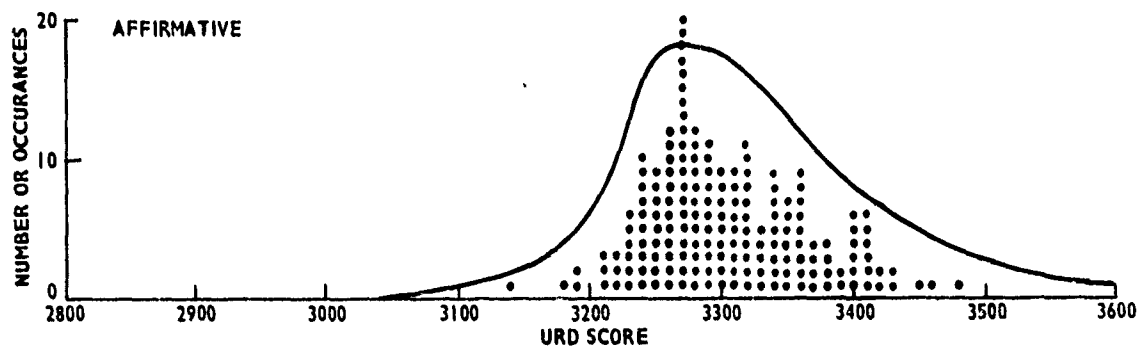
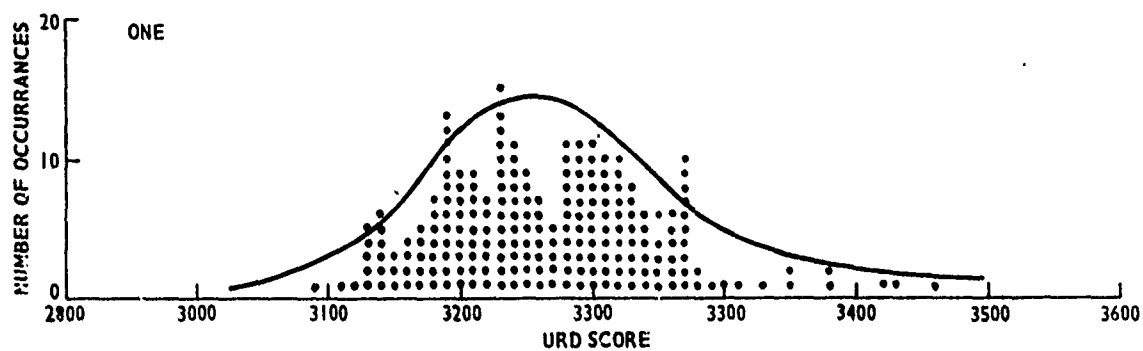
In the analysis of the score distribution, it was observed that the first choice quality scores occurred in a slightly skewed, right-handed Gaussian distribution. This trend is shown for the vocabulary elements ONE and AFFIRMATIVE in figure 9. Since the data occurs in a Gaussian fashion, the analysis of data by means of standard deviations becomes valid.

Since standard deviation analysis was shown to be valid, it was possible to

construct idealized first and second choice score distributions for each word from the data obtained in the computer analysis illustrated in figure 6. Figure 10 is an illustrated example of such an idealized graph. The method employed to construct the graph was to select the value of MEAN and DELTA for a given word and use these values as the maximum points of the first and second choice word score distribution curves. The values of STDM and STDD for the same first word were then used to construct the two idealized histograms. This was done for each word in the vocabulary. These graphs may be found in appendix B.

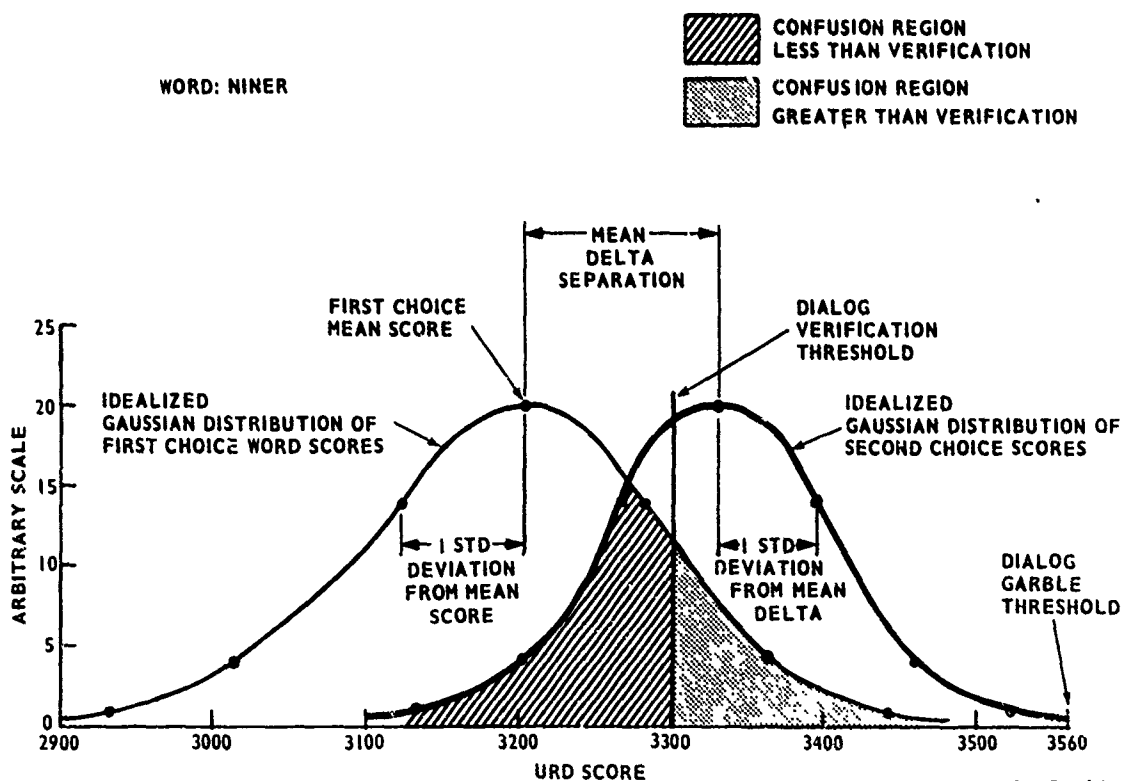
For an ideal utterance recognition device, the majority of the first choice word curve would lie to the left of the value of VERIFICATION. The separation between first and second choice words would be greater than the value of CONFUSION. Figure 11 illustrates such an idealized plot in which the above considerations are met to three standard deviations.

From figure 6 and the graphs found in appendix B, it may be noted that the mean value of the quality scores often approaches the verification thresholds for certain words. This is particularly notable for the word AFFIRMATIVE which has a mean quality score of 3,298. The default value of VERIFICATION for AFFIRMATIVE is 3,300. Referring to figure 6, it may be calculated that the word AFFIRMATIVE had a 67-percent occurrence of WT sequences. It was speculated that a modification of the default quality parameters might result in either less WT sequences, which would be more acceptable to the user from a human factors standpoint, or in an increase of WT sequences when the first choice word was incorrect. The latter would result in an increase in recognition reliability.



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FIGURE 9. QUANTIZED SCORE DISTRIBUTION



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FIGURE 10. IDEALIZED FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE WORD SCORE DISTRIBUTION

NOTE:
1ST CHOICE SCORE DOES NOT EXCEED VERIFICATION
WITH STANDARD DEVIATIONS

DELTA > CONFUSION WITHIN 3 STD DEVIATIONS

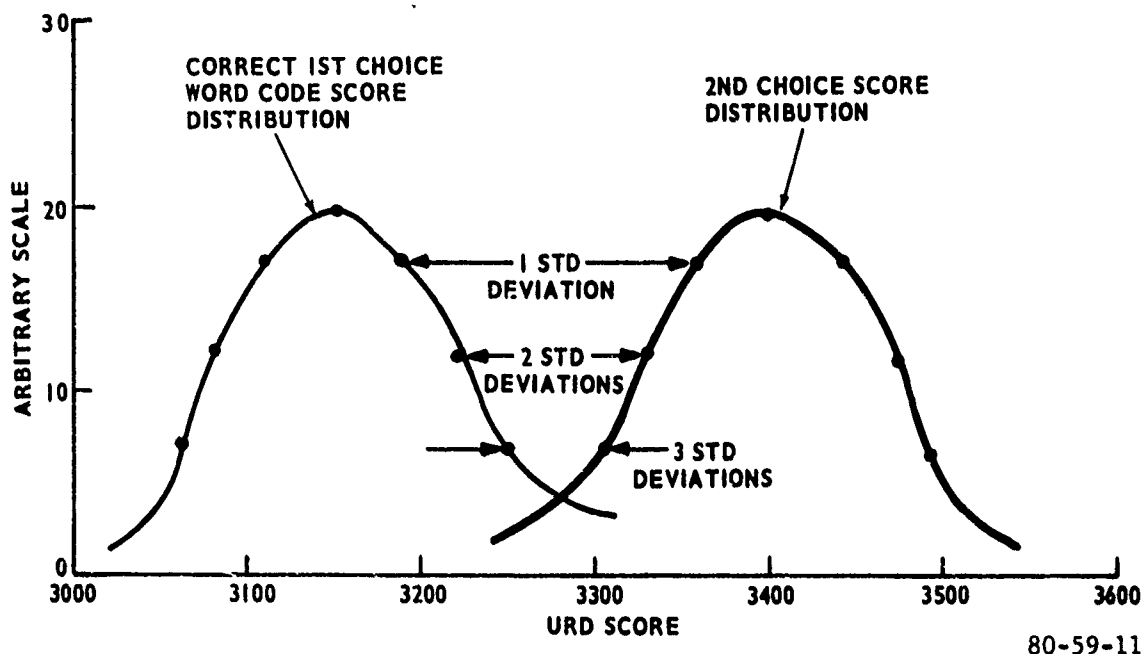


FIGURE 11. PROPOSED FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE WORD SCORE DISTRIBUTION FOR AN IDEAL UTTERANCE RECOGNITION DEVICE

An experiment was conducted; in which the value of VERIFICATION was altered to be in excess of the value of MEAN by approximately one standard deviation. The value of GARBLE was reduced by approximately one standard deviation. The value of CONFUSION was modified either up or down depending on the value of CON as determined for the particular vocabulary element. The computer analysis of the total data base, with the modified parameters, was then performed. The results showed that these changes in parameters resulted in an increase of 3 percent in the number of WT sequences that were executed by the URD. The number of wrong first choices that were flagged for confirmation only increased by approximately 1.7 percent. The

modified quality parameters as well as the corresponding results are found in appendix A. The reader should note that with the modified quality parameters, the majority of WT sequences were initiated due to confusion situations as opposed to scores in excess of the value of VERIFICATION. Also noted should be the fact that the values of RIGHT and WRONG do not change with the modification of the quality parameters.

Referring to the TOTAL column of figure 8, it may be noted that the most commonly selected first choice word is ONE. This is also true for the male and pilot subgroupings. The most common first choice word for females is LOCAL.

Analyzing the first choice distribution of figure 8, it may be noted that for many of the vocabulary elements there exists a preferred incorrect first choice word. The reader's attention is directed to the column for the word EAST in figure 8. In 42 out of 220 interprets (19 percent of the time) the word EAST was incorrectly identified as the word EIGHT. The severity of this occurrence is lessened due to the fact that the two vocabulary elements are members of different subgroups. The case of the words NINE and FIVE, (illustrated in figure 8) is far more severe owing to the fact that they may not be conveniently segregated into different subgroups.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Using a vocabulary containing 25 words, the URD had a recognition rate of 85 percent. Division of the data base into subsets, according to sex and whether the subject was a pilot, showed no significant variations in terms of overall recognition from the total data base. Some individual vocabulary elements of the female subset, notably SOUTH, showed a significant variation in recognition from the predominantly male utterances.

The simulation of subgroup restricted interprets produced a recognition increase of 5 percent. This calculated increase is less than or equal to the increase that would have been achieved if subgroup restrictions had been employed during the test.

Many vocabulary elements have average quality scores extremely close to the default value of VERIFICATION resulting in an excess number of WT sequences. Modification of the quality parameters resulted in a less than 2 percent (1.7 percent) increase in the number of incorrect interprets that were flagged for confirmation. The number of WT sequences increased by 3 percent.

For many of the vocabulary elements there exists a preferred wrong first choice word. This situation may become critical when the words cannot be segregated by subgroup.

CONCLUSIONS

1. For a two-pass system, such as presently implemented using the present vocabulary with subgroup restrictions, the Utterance Recognition Device (URD) is a viable method of human/computer communications. This is true only in those cases in which a single command word is required. This was the way the URD functioned in the Mass Weather Dissemination System Exploratory Engineering Model which was the original justification for the purchase of the device.

2. Increases in the number of vocabulary elements and vocabulary subgroup size will result in a decrease in recognition reliability.

3. In an ideal case, in which all incorrect first choices are flagged for confirmation, perfect recognition will not be achieved due to the inability of the URD to perfectly recognize AFFIRM/DENY words.

4. At the present time, the URD shows a marked decrease in the recognition rate when subgroup restrictions are not employed. The filing of flight plans by utterance recognition will require a subgroup of more than 25 elements. It is projected that considering the extended subgroup size the URD's recognition rate will drop to approximately 80 percent. At this degree of recognition, all utterances will require confirmation to achieve an acceptable level of confidence. This will prove both cumbersome and time consuming to the user. Confirming all utterance will not obtain perfect recognition.

5. At the present time, the average score of an utterance when it is the correct first choice word is often sufficiently close to the value of VERIFICATION to cause an excessive number of confirmation sequences. This is unnecessary and cumbersome if the device is to be employed as a single word command input unit as in the Mass Weather System Exploratory Engineering Model.

6. There exists for many of the vocabulary elements a preferred wrong first choice word; that is, there is a given word which is most often mistaken as another vocabulary element.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Research in the field of untrained speech recognition over standard voice grade telephone lines should be continued. This discipline is still in its technological infancy. Continuing advancements in microelectronic technology will be reflected in future utterance recognition devices in terms of increased reliability, larger vocabulary, and lower cost per word.

2. At the present time, subgroup restricted, two-pass recognition of the existing 25-word vocabulary is a viable method of providing a general aviation user with access to an information

distribution system, such as the Mass Weather Dissemination System Exploratory Engineering Model. It is suggested that such a system be field evaluated on a limited basis to determine user acceptability of utterance recognition.

3. At the present time, it is not recommended to field evaluate a device such as the Utterance Recognition Device (URD) for direct user filing of flight plan data owing to the extreme size of the projected required vocabulary.

4. Special consideration should be given to improving the recognition rate of the AFFIRM/DENY subgroup. A reduction from four to two words in this subgroup may result in a higher degree of recognition.

5. Testing similar to that detailed in this report should be conducted with any new vocabulary or device to determine if a sufficiently high degree of recognition reliability exist.

REFERENCES

1. Shochet, E. and Lemanski, R., Automated Flight Plan Filing by Simulated Voice Recognition, FAA-RD-80-56, August 1980.

APPENDIX A

COMPUTER ANALYSES (INCLUDING GLOSSARY OF TERMS)

This appendix contains a complete set of computer analyses for the four major data base subdivisions — the total data base, all males, all pilots, and all females. The data contained in this appendix has been briefly summarized in table 1 and figure 7 which appear in the body of the report. A Glossary of Terms is included at the end of this appendix.

Figure A-1A analyses the total data base and includes an analysis of the same data subset using the modified quality parameters. The computer analysis using modified quality parameters is given only for the total data base. The reader should note that there is no difference in the terms which represent the absolute functions of the URD (RIGHT, WRONG, XR, and MXR). Only those terms which reflect confirmation are changed (WT, PR, WWT, and CON).

Figure A-1B is a computer-generated bargraph of the relative recognition rate of each word. The figure shows the percentage of correct first choices. (Figure 7 in the text is a summary of these graphs for all four data subsets.) Figure A-1C is a similar graph representing recognition rates based on the simulated subgroup restrictions. This figure shows the modified percent right (MXR).

Figure A-1D is a comparison of the relative quality scores for each vocabulary element based on the value of MEAN. To allow relatively compact graphing, this has been presented as one-tenth of the value of MEAN greater than 3,000 $((\text{MEAN}-3,000)/10)$. The reader should note the tendency of some vocabulary elements to approach the default value of VERIFICATION, 3,300.

Figure A-1E is the first choice word distribution. This indicates how many times each vocabulary element was selected as the first choice word in a given situation. Column headers indicate the expected word.

The computer analyses for males are found in figure A-2; pilots, figure A-3; and females, A-4.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AMPR — This term represents the arithmetic average of the amplitudes of the correct first choice interprets.

AMPW — This term represents the arithmetic average of the amplitudes of incorrect first choice utterances.

CON — This term represents the number of times that the URD would have asked the speaker "What was that —?" due to a confusion situation that was not overridden by a verification or GARBLE situation using a given set of parameters.

CONFUSION — If the difference between the scores of the first and second choice words is less than or equal to this Dialog system parameter, the URD will ask the speaker "Was that —?"

DELTA — This term represents the arithmetic average of the difference between the first and second choice scores when the first choice word is correct.

GARBLE — If the first choice score is greater than or equal to this Dialog system parameter, the URD will ask the speaker to please repeat the previously stated word. If this parameter is exceeded on the second attempt, the URD will ask the speaker "Was that —?" Where — is the first choice word. Garble conditions have priority over verification conditions.

MEAN — This term represents the arithmetic average of the correct first choice scores.

MZR — This term represents an approximation of the correct first choice percentage if the URD test had been conducted using subgroups. A modified right score is generated by adding the number of times that the second choice word was correct logically and with an incorrect first choice subgroup to RIGHT. MZR must always be considered as being less than or equal to the actual percentage correct that would have been obtained by using subgroups.

ZR — This term represents the percentage of correct first choices.

RIGHT — This number represents the number of times that the URD's first choice word was correct. In the case of a please repeat situation, the results of both the first and second interprets are considered to be valid data.

SEC — This term represents the total number of times that the URD's second choice was the actual word said by the subject.

SGW — This term represents the total number of times that the first choice was a member of a subgroup different than that of the correct word.

STDD — This term represents the standard deviation from DELTA for all correct first choice cases.

STDM — This term represents the standard deviation from MEAN of the scores of the correct first choice interprets.

STDR — This term represents the standard deviation of the correct first choice interpret amplitudes from AMPR.

STDW — This term represents the standard deviation of the incorrect first choice utterances from AMPW.

TO — This term represents the total number of times that a time-out condition occurred during an interpret. A time-out situation occurs when the URD does not receive an audio input of sufficient amplitude and duration within 5 seconds after the beginning of an interpret. The URD handles this situation by asking the subject to repeat the word previously said. Two consecutive time-outs cause the test sequence to be aborted.

VERIFICATION — If the first choice score is greater than or equal to this Dialog system parameter, the URD will ask the speaker "Was that —?" Verification conditions have priority over confusion conditions.

WRONG — This number represents the total number of times that the URD's first choice word was incorrect. The "please repeat" situation is the same as for RIGHT.

WT — This term represents the number of times that the URD would have asked the speaker "Was that —?" using a given set of parameters.

WWT — This term represents the number of times that the URD would have asked "Was that —?" when the first choice word was incorrect.

ALL • UPD	GAPELE	VERIFICATION	CONFUSION	PP	TO	SEC	SGW	NP	MMT	MEAN	STDM	DELTA	STDC	ANPR	STDR	ANPW	STDM	MZR	CON
WORD	3560	3300	50	1	6	21	42	80	39	3250	58	82	50	1277	1277	1390	1030	90	41
AFFIRMATIVE	3560	3300	50	1	6	21	42	80	39	3250	58	82	50	1277	1277	1390	1030	90	41
NEGATIVE	3560	3300	50	0	8	20	35	84	22	3250	62	99	51	1052	1052	1822	1000	92	23
YES	3560	3300	50	0	12	8	21	89	18	3141	81	132	65	2490	963	2117	944	92	26
NO	3560	3300	50	0	4	15	29	86	11	2091	90	185	87	2230	971	2038	903	96	13
ONE	3560	3300	50	0	5	7	9	94	8	3159	78	186	95	2363	960	2369	1466	90	17
TWO	3560	3300	50	0	1	14	19	87	12	3172	95	184	97	1940	951	2679	1649	95	18
THREE	3560	3300	50	0	1	14	18	90	15	3085	113	213	123	2362	1190	2504	1439	94	19
FOUR	3560	3300	50	0	1	11	11	91	9	3151	82	168	75	2106	847	2884	1325	86	52
FIVE	3560	3300	50	0	2	21	12	84	12	3121	73	115	59	2311	1194	2710	1420	94	19
SIX	3560	3300	50	0	1	7	11	91	10	3224	84	155	77	2406	1175	2262	1372	92	31
SEVEN	3560	3300	50	0	2	13	20	88	18	3168	80	120	65	2662	1070	2282	1627	86	44
EIGHT	3560	3300	50	0	2	21	27	79	21	3238	80	92	57	2244	1380	2493	1520	76	67
NINE	3560	3300	50	0	1	27	15	73	12	3152	68	101	61	2405	1113	1844	1037	93	12
ZERO	3560	3300	50	0	2	5	9	92	8	3092	108	270	118	2342	1123	2207	1561	90	20
NORTH	3560	3300	50	0	0	15	27	85	26	3201	80	125	66	2650	1291	2843	1334	88	68
SOUTH	3560	3300	50	0	0	27	48	76	38	3224	85	85	55	2389	1029	2652	1152	81	57
EAST	3560	3300	50	0	1	31	50	72	39	3162	85	108	50	2984	1414	1629	1201	89	42
WEST	3560	3300	50	0	1	43	60	70	45	3288	59	78	44	1495	1020	1919	1143	96	12
LOCAL	3560	3300	50	0	0	13	15	89	15	3149	72	156	62	2811	1277	2337	1185	93	25
FILE	3560	3300	50	0	0	15	25	86	18	3263	72	105	53	2585	1099	2684	1328	91	41
SPECIALIST	3560	3300	50	0	1	15	25	86	18	3159	74	150	79	2248	1447	2620	1023	93	19
BRIEFING	3560	3300	50	0	1	11	20	89	15	3261	71	128	65	2825	1316	1871	1123	95	19
AMEND	3560	3300	50	0	1	21	35	84	18	3240	91	150	84	2333	1182	1961	1128	84	18
CLOSE	3560	3300	50	0	0	16	33	79	31	3259	65	121	57	2473	1175	1627	1627	91	47
TOTALS	4636	847	1805	8	68	424	643	85	521	3258	71	80	44	2567	1110	2601	1627	90	778
TOTAL INTERPRETS	55403																		80-59-A-1A
PERCENT CORRECT	85																		
PERCENT WAS THAT	11																		

FIGURE A-1A. TOTAL DATA BASE — COMPUTER ANALYSIS (Sheet 1 of 2)

ALL • UPD

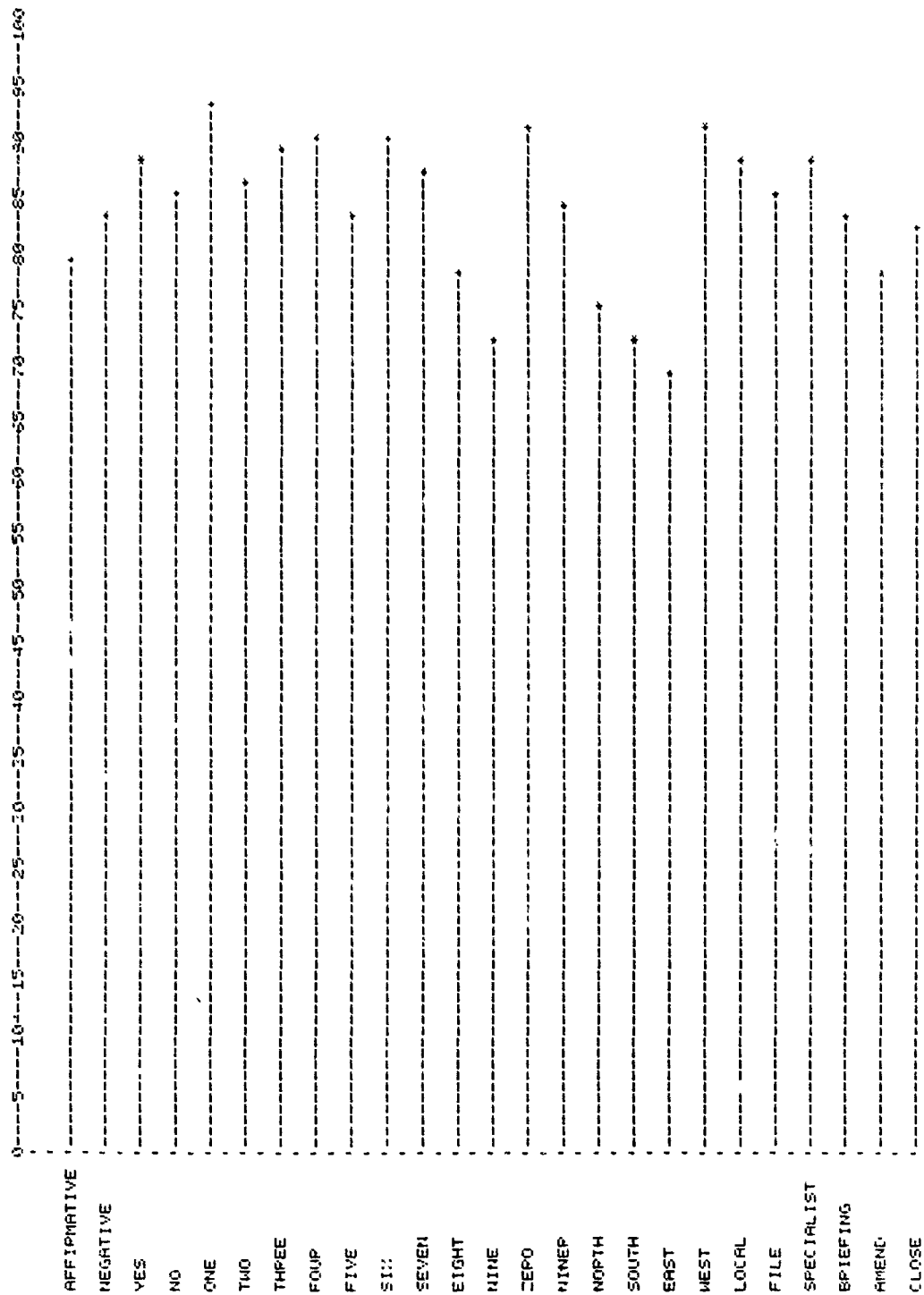
DATA RECORDED AND PROCESSED
BY THE FAA TECHNICAL CENTER

WOPC	GRABLE	VERIFICATION	CONFUSION	PP	WT	WRONG	PIGHT	WROG	WT	PP	TO	SEC	EGW	2P	UNIT	MEAN	STDM	DELTA	STDD	AMPR	STDR	ANPM	STDM	M2R	CON
AFFIRMATIVE	> 3500	> 2355	> 65	> 1	> 121	> 42	> 177	> 42	> 121	> 1	> 6	> 21	> 42	> 80	> 37	> 3298	> 58	> 82	> 50	> 1938	> 1277	> 1390	> 1030	> 90	> 83
NEGATIVE	> 3490	> 2340	> 55	> 0	> 84	> 35	> 184	> 35	> 84	> 0	> 8	> 20	> 35	> 21	> 30	> 3269	> 62	> 95	> 51	> 2295	> 1052	> 2426	> 943	> 93	> 52
YES	> 3410	> 2240	> 60	> 0	> 66	> 25	> 194	> 25	> 66	> 0	> 12	> 8	> 21	> 89	> 19	> 3141	> 81	> 132	> 65	> 2400	> 963	> 1922	> 1000	> 92	> 25
NO	> 3400	> 2240	> 60	> 0	> 51	> 21	> 188	> 21	> 51	> 1	> 4	> 15	> 29	> 86	> 16	> 3091	> 90	> 165	> 87	> 2230	> 871	> 2117	> 944	> 92	> 33
ONE	> 3420	> 2200	> 30	> 0	> 23	> 13	> 206	> 13	> 23	> 1	> 5	> 14	> 9	> 94	> 8	> 3159	> 78	> 186	> 95	> 2363	> 960	> 2038	> 903	> 96	> 12
TWO	> 3490	> 2320	> 65	> 0	> 51	> 29	> 191	> 29	> 51	> 1	> 5	> 14	> 19	> 90	> 16	> 3172	> 95	> 184	> 97	> 1940	> 951	> 2369	> 1466	> 90	> 30
THREE	> 3460	> 2340	> 70	> 0	> 55	> 22	> 197	> 22	> 55	> 0	> 1	> 14	> 18	> 90	> 15	> 3085	> 113	> 212	> 123	> 2362	> 1190	> 2679	> 1649	> 95	> 24
FOUR	> 3430	> 2270	> 45	> 0	> 64	> 19	> 200	> 19	> 64	> 2	> 2	> 21	> 11	> 91	> 8	> 3151	> 82	> 158	> 75	> 2106	> 847	> 2504	> 1439	> 94	> 14
FIVE	> 3370	> 2220	> 50	> 0	> 47	> 27	> 197	> 27	> 47	> 1	> 1	> 7	> 11	> 91	> 9	> 3121	> 73	> 115	> 59	> 2911	> 1194	> 2884	> 1325	> 86	> 34
SIX	> 3500	> 2240	> 50	> 0	> 64	> 19	> 200	> 19	> 64	> 2	> 2	> 13	> 20	> 88	> 16	> 3168	> 80	> 120	> 65	> 2652	> 1070	> 2718	> 1420	> 94	> 25
SEVEN	> 3440	> 2260	> 60	> 0	> 75	> 27	> 192	> 27	> 75	> 2	> 2	> 13	> 20	> 88	> 16	> 3168	> 80	> 120	> 65	> 2652	> 1070	> 2718	> 1420	> 94	> 25
EIGHT	> 3510	> 2320	> 60	> 0	> 126	> 47	> 172	> 47	> 126	> 2	> 2	> 21	> 27	> 79	> 24	> 3238	> 60	> 93	> 57	> 2244	> 1380	> 2282	> 1627	> 86	> 85
NINE	> 3390	> 2200	> 90	> 0	> 136	> 60	> 159	> 60	> 136	> 4	> 1	> 27	> 15	> 73	> 14	> 3152	> 68	> 101	> 61	> 2405	> 1113	> 2495	> 1520	> 76	> 66
ZERO	> 3450	> 2240	> 80	> 0	> 37	> 17	> 202	> 17	> 37	> 0	> 2	> 5	> 9	> 92	> 8	> 3092	> 108	> 270	> 118	> 2342	> 1123	> 1844	> 1037	> 93	> 8
NORTH	> 3470	> 2280	> 80	> 0	> 85	> 32	> 187	> 32	> 85	> 4	> 0	> 13	> 27	> 85	> 23	> 3281	> 89	> 125	> 66	> 2650	> 1291	> 2207	> 1561	> 90	> 37
SOUTH	> 3460	> 2340	> 70	> 0	> 136	> 52	> 167	> 52	> 136	> 0	> 0	> 27	> 48	> 76	> 44	> 3224	> 64	> 85	> 75	> 2289	> 1029	> 2843	> 1334	> 88	> 86
EAST	> 3550	> 2360	> 70	> 0	> 116	> 59	> 160	> 59	> 116	> 2	> 1	> 21	> 50	> 70	> 45	> 3162	> 85	> 109	> 60	> 2984	> 1414	> 2662	> 1152	> 81	> 64
WEST	> 3550	> 2360	> 70	> 0	> 129	> 65	> 155	> 65	> 129	> 1	> 7	> 43	> 60	> 70	> 45	> 3283	> 59	> 78	> 44	> 1495	> 1020	> 1629	> 1201	> 89	> 85
LOCAL	> 3500	> 2320	> 60	> 0	> 128	> 17	> 202	> 17	> 128	> 3	> 1	> 8	> 13	> 92	> 11	> 3149	> 72	> 156	> 62	> 2811	> 1277	> 1919	> 1143	> 96	> 6
FILE	> 3540	> 2340	> 70	> 0	> 88	> 25	> 194	> 25	> 88	> 1	> 0	> 12	> 19	> 89	> 17	> 3263	> 72	> 105	> 73	> 2585	> 1099	> 2337	> 1185	> 93	> 53
SPECIALIST	> 3510	> 2340	> 70	> 0	> 59	> 31	> 189	> 31	> 59	> 1	> 1	> 15	> 26	> 86	> 19	> 3159	> 74	> 150	> 73	> 3218	> 1447	> 2384	> 1328	> 91	> 23
BRIEFING	> 3550	> 2360	> 70	> 0	> 74	> 35	> 194	> 35	> 74	> 1	> 1	> 13	> 20	> 89	> 20	> 3263	> 71	> 128	> 65	> 2825	> 1316	> 2620	> 1093	> 93	> 34
AMEND	> 3510	> 2340	> 70	> 0	> 73	> 35	> 194	> 35	> 73	> 1	> 1	> 23	> 35	> 84	> 19	> 3240	> 91	> 150	> 84	> 2333	> 1182	> 1871	> 1123	> 95	> 41
CLOSE	> 3510	> 2340	> 70	> 0	> 74	> 35	> 194	> 35	> 74	> 1	> 1	> 23	> 35	> 84	> 19	> 3240	> 91	> 150	> 84	> 2333	> 1182	> 1871	> 1123	> 95	> 41
TOTALS	> 4636	> 1989	> 34	> 68	> 424	> 643	> 85	> 424	> 643	> 34	> 68	> 424	> 643	> 85	> 530	> 3268	> 71	> 80	> 44	> 2567	> 1110	> 2601	> 1627	> 91	> 103

TOTAL INTERPRETS > 5483
PERCENT CORRECT > 85
PERCENT WAS THAT > 36

80-59-A-1A

FIGURE A-1A. TOTAL DATA BASE — COMPUTER ANALYSIS (Sheet 2 of 2)



PERCENTAGE OF CORRECT FIRST CHOICES

80-59-A-1B

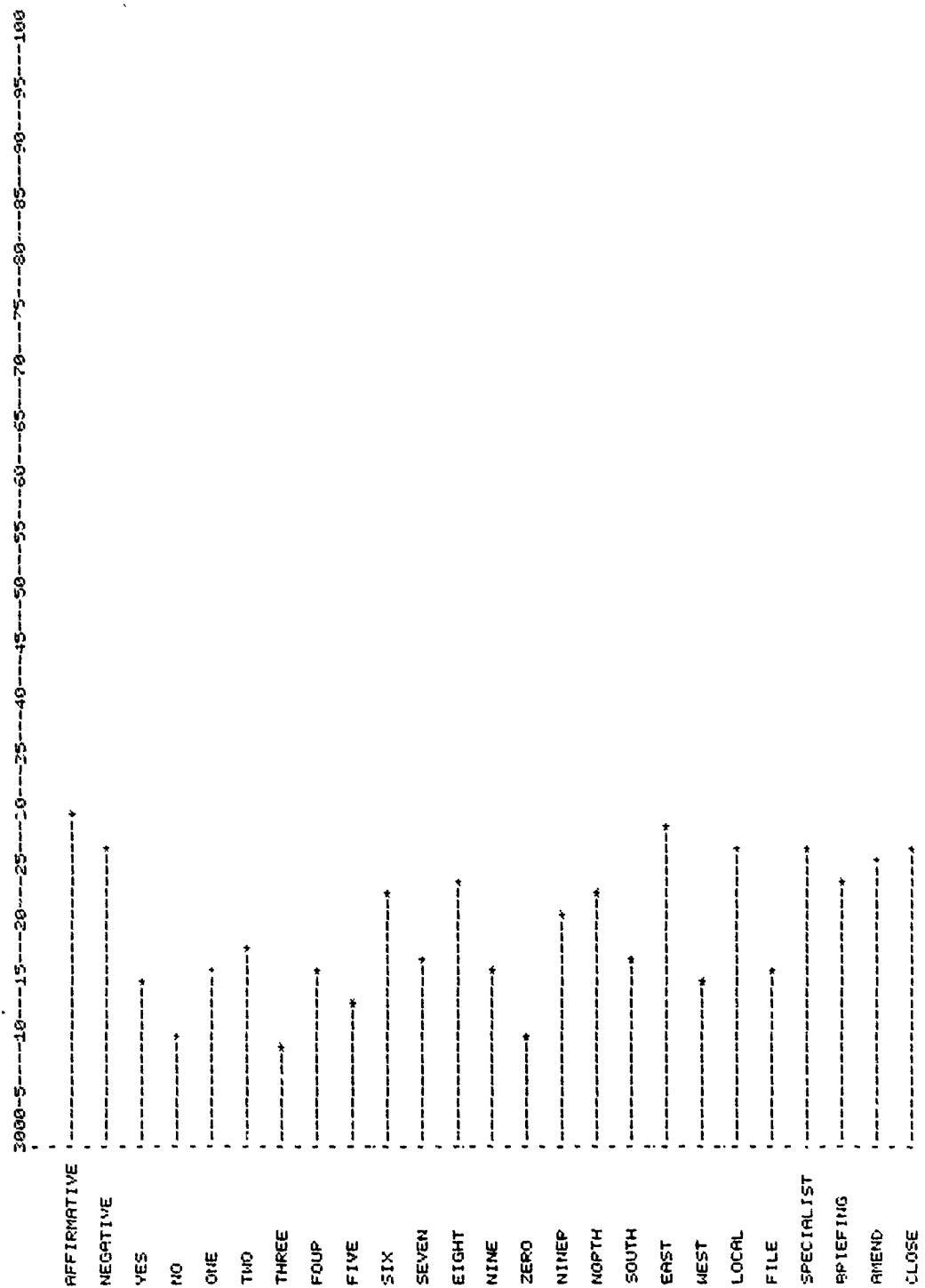
FIGURE A-1B. TOTAL DATA BASE — RELATIVE RECOGNITION RATE

	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
AFFIRMATIVE																					
NEGATIVE																					
YES																					
NO																					
ONE																					
TWO																					
THREE																					
FOUR																					
FIVE																					
SIX																					
SEVEN																					
EIGHT																					
NINE																					
ZERO																					
NINEP																					
NORTH																					
SOUTH																					
EAST																					
WEST																					
LOCAL																					
FILE																					
SPECIALIST																					
BRIEFING																					
AMEND																					
CLOSE																					

MODIFIED PERCENT CORRECT

80-59-A-1C

FIGURE A-1C. TOTAL DATA BASE — SIMULATED SUBGROUP RESTRICTIONS



1/10 MEAN SCORE OVER 1000

80-59-A-1D

FIGURE A-1D. TOTAL DATA BASE — COMPARISON OF RELATIVE QUALITY SCORES

FIRST CHOICE DISTRIBUTION

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES	NO	ONE	TWO	THREE
AFFIRMATIVE	177	0	0	0	1	0
NEGATIVE	184	1	0	0	1	1
YES	0	194	2	1	0	0
NO	0	0	188	0	11	0
ONE	0	2	1	205	0	0
TWO	1	1	0	1	191	0
THREE	0	0	0	0	0	197
FOUR	0	2	0	0	0	1
FIVE	0	2	0	0	0	0
SIX	2	2	0	0	1	0
SEVEN	1	4	10	0	0	0
EIGHT	1	1	1	0	2	1
NINE	2	0	1	0	0	3
ZERO	1	0	0	0	5	0
NINEP	2	0	0	0	1	2
NORTH	2	1	2	5	0	1
SOUTH	0	1	13	0	0	0
EAST	2	1	0	0	0	0
WEST	0	2	0	1	0	1
LOCAL	7	2	1	0	5	1
FILE	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST	0	1	0	0	0	0
BRIEFING	1	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	2	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	13	1	1	2	1	5

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	ZERO
AFFIRMATIVE	0	0	4	0	2	0
NEGATIVE	0	0	2	1	0	0
YES	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	1	0	0	1
ONE	6	0	0	0	0	2
TWO	0	0	1	0	0	0
THREE	0	2	0	4	0	0
FOUR	200	0	0	0	0	1
FIVE	0	0	0	0	21	0
SIX	1	201	2	15	1	0
SEVEN	0	1	192	0	4	0
EIGHT	0	4	1	172	0	0
NINE	1	0	0	1	159	0
ZERO	0	1	0	0	0	202
NINEP	0	0	0	0	10	1
NORTH	0	0	0	0	5	1
SOUTH	0	0	2	0	1	1
EAST	1	0	0	20	1	1
WEST	0	2	0	0	1	0
LOCAL	1	3	4	4	0	2
FILE	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST	0	0	1	0	1	0
BRIEFING	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	1	5	1	1	0	0
CLOSE	2	1	5	1	0	1

80-59-A-1E

FIGURE A-1E. TOTAL DATA BASE — FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 1 of 2)

	NINEP	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	LOCAL	FILE
AFFIRMATIVE	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
NEGATIVE	15	0	1	2	0	4	0
YES	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
ONE	0	21	0	0	4	0	0
TWO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
THREE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOUR	0	19	1	2	0	0	0
FIVE	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
SIX	1	0	2	3	1	1	0
SEVEN	0	0	12	0	0	2	0
EIGHT	0	0	0	42	1	1	2
NINE	4	2	0	0	1	0	1
TEN	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
ELEVEN	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Twelve	187	0	0	0	0	2	2
THIRTEEN	1	167	0	0	0	0	1
FOURTEEN	0	0	169	0	0	0	1
FIFTEEN	2	1	5	155	1	0	6
SIXTEEN	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
SEVENTEEN	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
EIGHTEEN	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
NINETEEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twentieth	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	134	189
FILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SPECIALIST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIEFING	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	0	3	0	0	0	4	2

A-9

	SPECIALIST	BRIEFING	AMEND	CLOSE	TOTALS
AFFIRMATIVE	1	3	4	2	199
NEGATIVE	4	2	2	0	222
YES	0	0	0	0	219
NO	0	0	0	0	219
ONE	0	0	0	0	267
TWO	0	0	1	4	206
THREE	0	25	2	2	239
FOUR	0	0	4	1	232
FIVE	0	0	0	0	217
SIX	0	1	1	5	245
SEVEN	2	1	3	2	247
EIGHT	0	1	2	2	238
NINE	0	0	1	1	176
TEN	2	0	0	2	223
Eleven	1	0	0	0	224
Twelve	0	0	0	0	202
Thirteen	0	0	0	0	184
Fourteen	0	0	0	0	200
Fifteen	0	1	0	0	221
Sixteen	0	0	5	0	259
Seventeen	0	2	0	2	191
Eighteen	0	0	0	0	191
Nineteen	194	0	0	0	209
Twentieth	2	185	1	1	209
LOCAL	0	0	1	2	204
FILE	2	0	11	0	245
SPECIALIST	1	0	0	182	
BRIEFING	0	0	0	0	
AMEND	0	0	0	0	
CLOSE	0	0	0	0	

DATA RECORDED AND PROCESSED
BY THE FAA TECHNICAL CENTER

80-59-A-1E

FIGURE A-1E. TOTAL DATA BASE — FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 2 of 2)

DATA RECORDED AND PROCESSED
BY THE FAA TECHNICAL CENTER

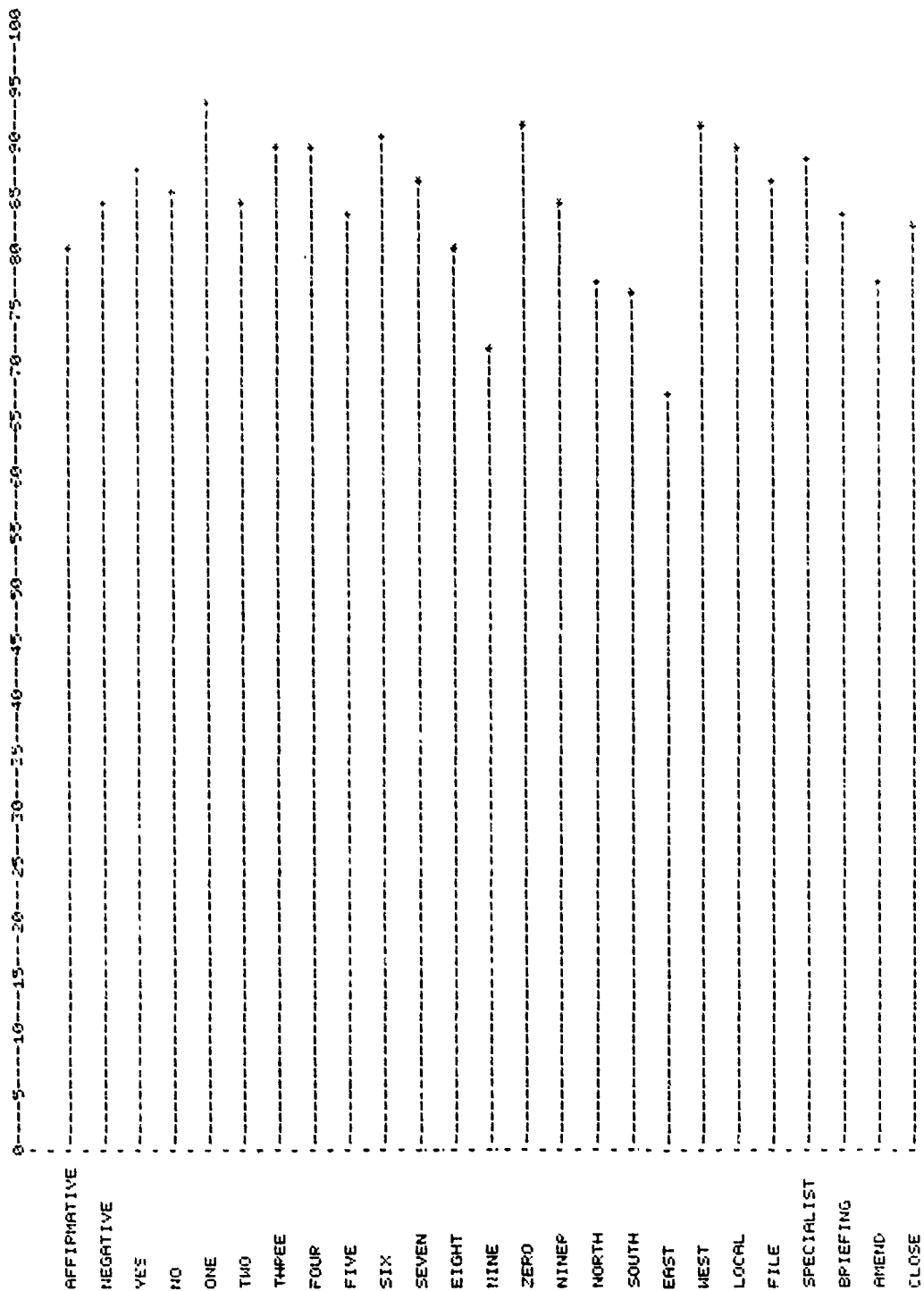
MALES • URO

WOPD	CABLE	VERIFICATION	CONFUSION	PP	TO	SEC	SGM	XP	MMT	MEAN	SDM	DELTA	STDO	RMPR	STDR	AMPW	STDM	M2P	CON
WOPD	3560	2300	50	1	5	10	16	81	21	3298	57	81	50	1935	1223	1440	1032	90	38
AFFIRMATIVE	3560	2300	50	1	5	10	16	81	21	3298	57	81	50	1935	1223	1440	1032	90	38
NEGATIVE	3560	2300	50	0	17	7	29	85	26	3265	61	101	51	2331	1072	2425	934	94	23
YES	3560	2300	50	0	12	6	19	88	16	3128	81	132	64	2399	990	1783	1032	91	22
NO	3560	2300	50	0	4	14	27	86	10	3084	86	165	82	2170	853	2115	966	92	26
ONE	3560	2300	50	0	5	7	8	94	7	3155	77	182	94	2325	953	2015	939	96	13
TWO	3560	2300	50	0	14	14	19	85	12	3155	96	186	98	1923	952	2369	1466	89	15
THREE	3560	2300	50	0	1	13	16	90	14	3079	113	221	122	2338	1211	2581	1606	96	14
FOUR	3560	2300	50	0	2	11	11	90	9	3145	82	172	75	2059	837	2504	1429	93	17
FIVE	3560	2300	50	0	2	20	9	84	9	3119	72	114	59	2843	1175	2902	1365	85	47
SIX	3560	2300	50	0	1	7	11	91	10	3223	87	157	78	2422	1189	2682	1481	94	17
SEVEN	3560	2300	50	0	2	13	19	87	17	3167	81	120	65	2648	1086	2315	1370	92	29
EIGHT	3560	2300	50	0	2	26	21	81	18	3234	78	93	57	2224	1298	2340	1590	87	42
NINE	3560	2300	50	0	1	25	14	72	11	3148	68	99	61	2417	1132	2527	1541	75	63
ZERO	3560	2300	50	0	0	5	8	92	17	3086	108	275	120	2224	1115	1737	1031	93	11
NORTH	3560	2300	50	0	0	12	25	85	24	3195	78	128	57	2645	1320	2135	1611	90	20
SOUTH	3560	2300	50	0	0	22	42	78	32	3221	62	86	55	2359	1044	2922	1344	88	63
EAST	3560	2300	50	0	1	20	40	77	32	3162	84	167	59	2376	1395	2690	1248	86	54
WEST	3560	2300	50	0	1	47	59	68	44	3252	59	75	44	1478	1002	1620	1208	88	41
LOCAL	3560	2300	50	0	1	8	11	92	11	3149	75	152	61	2821	1292	1914	1206	96	10
FILE	3560	2300	50	0	0	9	14	90	11	3299	72	104	52	2548	1095	2067	1135	92	22
SPECIALIST	3560	2300	50	0	1	17	22	87	16	3157	73	152	81	3213	1474	2591	1180	92	39
BRIEFING	3560	2300	50	0	1	11	16	89	15	3262	72	120	66	2324	1324	2524	1129	93	16
AMEND	3560	2300	50	0	1	21	31	84	16	3237	91	134	85	2328	1152	1845	1108	95	17
CLOSE	3560	2300	50	0	0	15	30	78	28	3254	61	122	57	2489	1194	1976	1153	84	17
TOTALS	3560	2300	50	7	64	385	569	85	457	3261	67	79	41	2541	1124	2660	1677	90	45

TOTAL INTERPRETS : 4537
PERCENT CORRECT : 85
PERCENT WAS THAT : 31

80-59-A-2A

FIGURE A-2A. MALES — COMPUTER ANALYSIS



PERCENTAGE OF CORRECT FIRST CHOICES

80-59-A-2B

FIGURE A-2B. MALES — RELATIVE RECOGNITION RATE

0-----5-----10-----15-----20-----25-----30-----35-----40-----45-----50-----55-----60-----65-----70-----75-----80-----85-----90-----95-----100

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

YES

NO

ONE

TWO

THREE

FOUR

FIVE

SIX

SEVEN

EIGHT

NINE

ZEPO

NINER

NORTH

SOUTH

EAST

WEST

LOCAL

FILE

SPECIALIST

BRIEFING

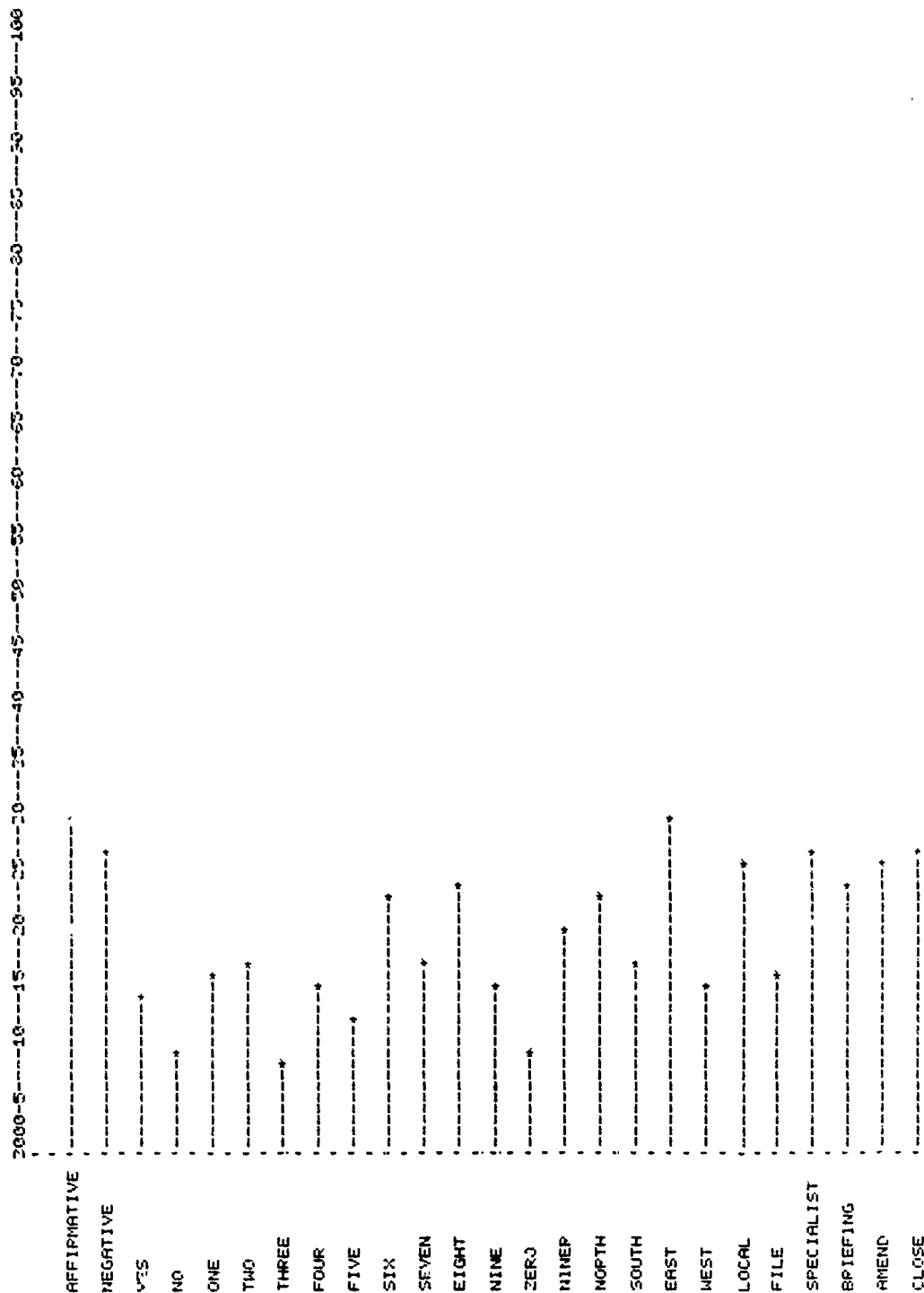
AMEND

CLOSE

MODIFIED PERCENT CORRECT

80-59-A-2C

FIGURE A-2C. MALES — SIMULATED SUBGROUP RESTRICTIONS



1/10 MEAN SCORE OVER 3000

80-59-A-2D

FIGURE A-2D. MATES - COMPARISON OF RELATIVE QUALITY SCORES

FIRST CHOICE DISTRIBUTION

AFFIRMATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES	NO	ONE	TWO	THREE
>	162	0	0	0	0	1	0
NEGATIVE	1	169	1	0	0	1	1
YES	0	0	175	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	170	1	11	0
ONE	2	0	0	1	186	0	0
TWO	0	1	1	0	1	170	0
THREE	1	0	0	0	0	0	179
FOUR	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
FIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIX	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
SEVEN	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
EIGHT	1	5	1	1	0	2	1
NINE	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
ZERO	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NINEP	2	12	0	0	0	1	1
NORTH	0	0	1	2	4	0	0
SOUTH	0	0	1	12	0	0	0
EAST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WEST	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
LOCAL	5	5	1	0	0	5	0
FILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
BRIEFING	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	12	0	1	1	2	1	5

AFFIRMATIVE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	ZERO
>	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
NEGATIVE	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
YES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ONE	6	15	0	0	0	6	2
TWO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
THREE	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
FOUR	179	0	0	0	0	19	1
FIVE	0	166	0	0	0	0	0
SIX	1	6	182	2	12	1	2
SEVEN	0	0	1	172	0	4	0
EIGHT	0	0	3	1	160	0	0
NINE	0	0	0	0	1	142	0
ZERO	0	0	1	0	0	0	183
NINEP	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
NORTH	2	0	0	0	0	6	1
SOUTH	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
EAST	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
WEST	0	0	0	0	14	1	0
LOCAL	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
FILE	2	0	2	3	4	0	2
SPECIALIST	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
BRIEFING	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
AMEND	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	2	2	5	5	1	0	1

80-59-A-2E

FIGURE A-2E. MALES — FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 1 of 2)

	NINER	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	LOCAL	FILE
AFFIRMATIVE	> 2	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 0	> 0	> 0
NEGATIVE	> 14	> 0	> 1	> 2	> 0	> 2	> 0
YES	> 0	> 1	> 5	> 0	> 1	> 0	> 0
NO	> 0	> 0	> 10	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 0
ONE	> 0	> 15	> 0	> 0	> 4	> 0	> 0
TWO	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 0
THREE	> 1	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0
FOUR	> 0	> 17	> 1	> 2	> 0	> 0	> 0
FIVE	> 0	> 1	> 2	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 7
SIX	> 1	> 0	> 10	> 3	> 0	> 1	> 0
SEVEN	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 41	> 1	> 1	> 2
EIGHT	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 1
NINE	> 1	> 1	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 0	> 0
ZEPO	> 0	> 0	> 3	> 4	> 0	> 0	> 1
NORTH	> 169	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 1
SOUTH	> 1	> 154	> 3	> 0	> 0	> 2	> 2
EAST	> 0	> 0	> 152	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 1
WEST	> 2	> 1	> 2	> 125	> 1	> 0	> 0
LOCAL	> 0	> 1	> 0	> 1	> 184	> 0	> 0
FILE	> 2	> 0	> 1	> 2	> 2	> 178	> 1
SPECIALIST	> 1	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 172
BRIEFING	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0
AMEND	> 3	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 2	> 0	> 0
CLOSE	> 0	> 2	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 2	> 2

	SPECIALIST	BRIEFING	AMEND	CLOSE	TOTALS
AFFIRMATIVE	> 0	> 2	> 3	> 2	180
NEGATIVE	> 4	> 2	> 3	> 0	205
YES	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	187
NO	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	196
ONE	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 2	244
TWO	> 0	> 0	> 2	> 3	185
THREE	> 0	> 23	> 4	> 2	218
FOUR	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 1	209
FIVE	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	196
SIX	> 0	> 1	> 0	> 3	220
SEVEN	> 2	> 0	> 3	> 1	222
EIGHT	> 0	> 1	> 2	> 2	224
NINE	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 1	157
ZERO	> 2	> 0	> 0	> 2	204
NORTH	> 1	> 0	> 2	> 0	200
SOUTH	> 0	> 0	> 1	> 0	188
EAST	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	176
WEST	> 0	> 1	> 0	> 0	166
LOCAL	> 6	> 0	> 5	> 2	201
FILE	> 0	> 1	> 0	> 0	228
SPECIALIST	> 177	> 0	> 0	> 0	174
BRIEFING	> 2	> 168	> 1	> 0	182
AMEND	> 2	> 0	> 1	> 1	192
CLOSE	> 1	> 0	> 15	> 1	184
			> 11	> 154	224

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80-59-A-2E

FIGURE A-2E. MALES --- FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 2 of 2)

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PILOTS - UPD

WOPC. VERIFICATION CONFUSION

GABBLE

WOPC.

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

YES

NO

ONE

TWO

THREE

FOUR

FIVE

SIX

SEVEN

EIGHT

NINE

TEN

NORTH

SOUTH

EAST

WEST

LOCAL

FILE

SPECIALIST

BRIEFING

AMEND

CLOSE

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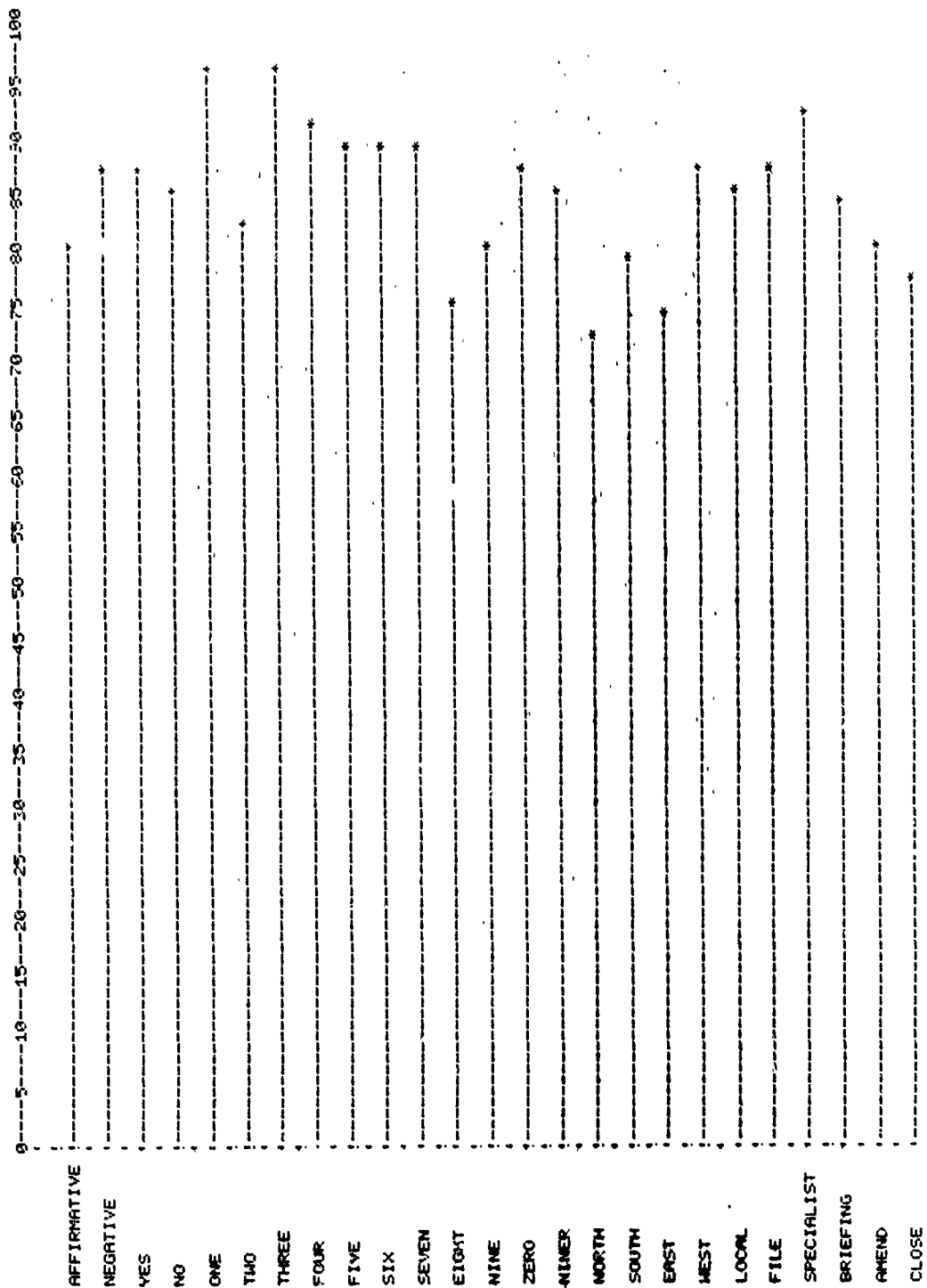
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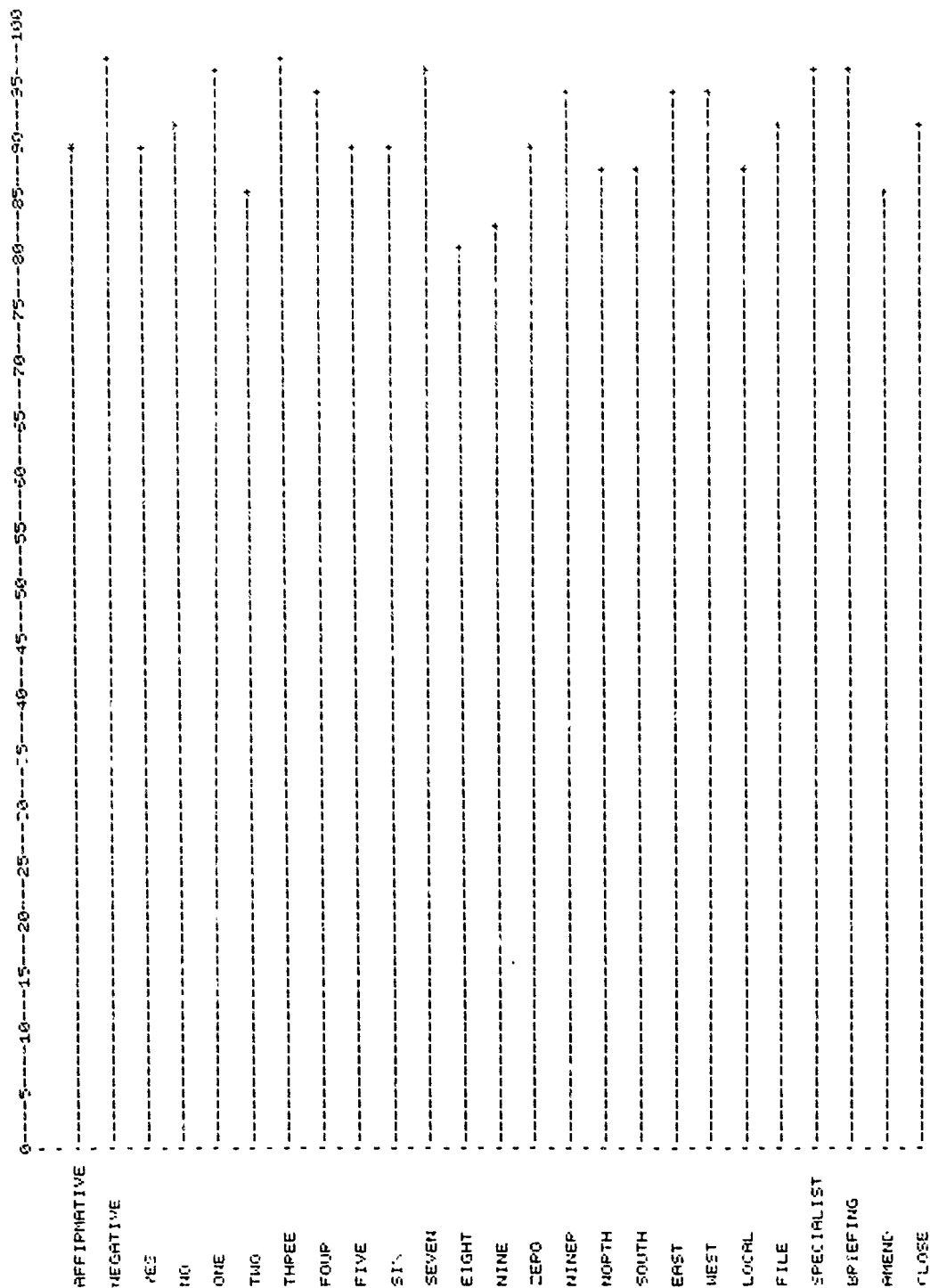
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PERCENTAGE OF CORRECT FIRST CHOICES

80-59-A-3B

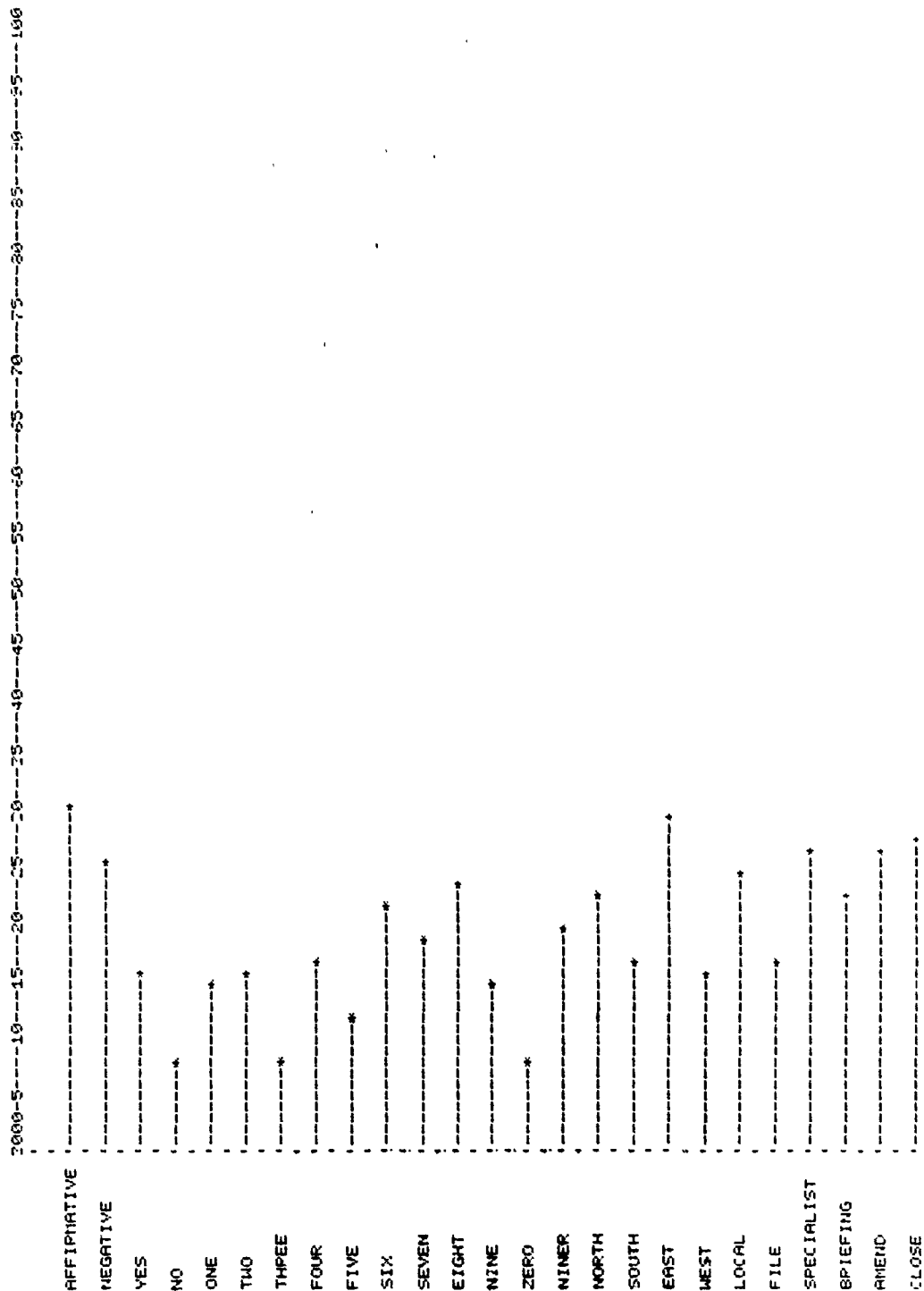
FIGURE A-3B. PILOTS — RELATIVE RECOGNITION RATE



MODIFIED PERCENT CORRECT

80-59-A-3C

FIGURE A-3C. PILOTS --- SIMULATED SUBGROUP RESTRICTIONS



1/10 MEAN SCORE OVER 1046

80-59-A-3D

FIGURE A-3D. PILOTS --- COMPARISON OF RELATIVE QUALITY SCORES

FIRST CHOICE DISTRIBUTION

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES	NO	ONE	TWO	THREE
AFFIRMATIVE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
NEGATIVE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
YES	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
NO	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
ONE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
TWO	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
THREE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FOUR	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FIVE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SIX	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SEVEN	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
EIGHT	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
NINE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
ZERO	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
NORTH	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SOUTH	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
EAST	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
WEST	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
LOCAL	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FILE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SPECIALIST	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
BRIEFING	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
AMEND	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
CLOSE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>

	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	ZERO
AFFIRMATIVE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
NEGATIVE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
YES	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
NO	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
ONE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
TWO	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
THREE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FOUR	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FIVE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SIX	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SEVEN	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
EIGHT	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
NINE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
ZERO	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
NORTH	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SOUTH	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
EAST	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
WEST	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
LOCAL	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FILE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SPECIALIST	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
BRIEFING	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
AMEND	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
CLOSE	>	>	>	>	>	>	>

80-59-A-3E

FIGURE A-3E. PILOTS — FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 1 of 2)

	NINEP	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	LOCAL	FILE
AFFIRMATIVE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NEGATIVE	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
YES	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEVEN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EIGHT	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
NINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZERO	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
TEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELEVEN	51	42	2	0	0	0	0
LOCAL	0	0	47	0	0	0	0
FILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIEFING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	0	1	2	0	0	2	0

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	SPECIALIST	BRIEFING	AMEND	CLOSE	TOTALS
AFFIRMATIVE	0	0	0	2	51
NEGATIVE	2	1	0	0	55
YES	0	0	0	0	53
NO	0	0	0	0	58
ONE	0	0	0	1	75
TWO	0	0	0	4	55
THREE	0	7	2	0	70
FOUR	0	0	0	1	62
FIVE	0	0	0	0	57
SIX	0	0	0	0	54
SEVEN	0	0	1	0	57
EIGHT	0	0	0	0	52
NINE	0	0	0	1	52
ZERO	0	0	0	0	51
TEN	0	0	0	0	57
ELEVEN	0	0	0	0	54
LOCAL	0	1	0	0	51
FILE	1	0	0	0	53
SPECIALIST	55	0	0	0	52
BRIEFING	1	51	0	0	57
AMEND	0	0	1	1	55
CLOSE	0	0	46	0	55
				45	64

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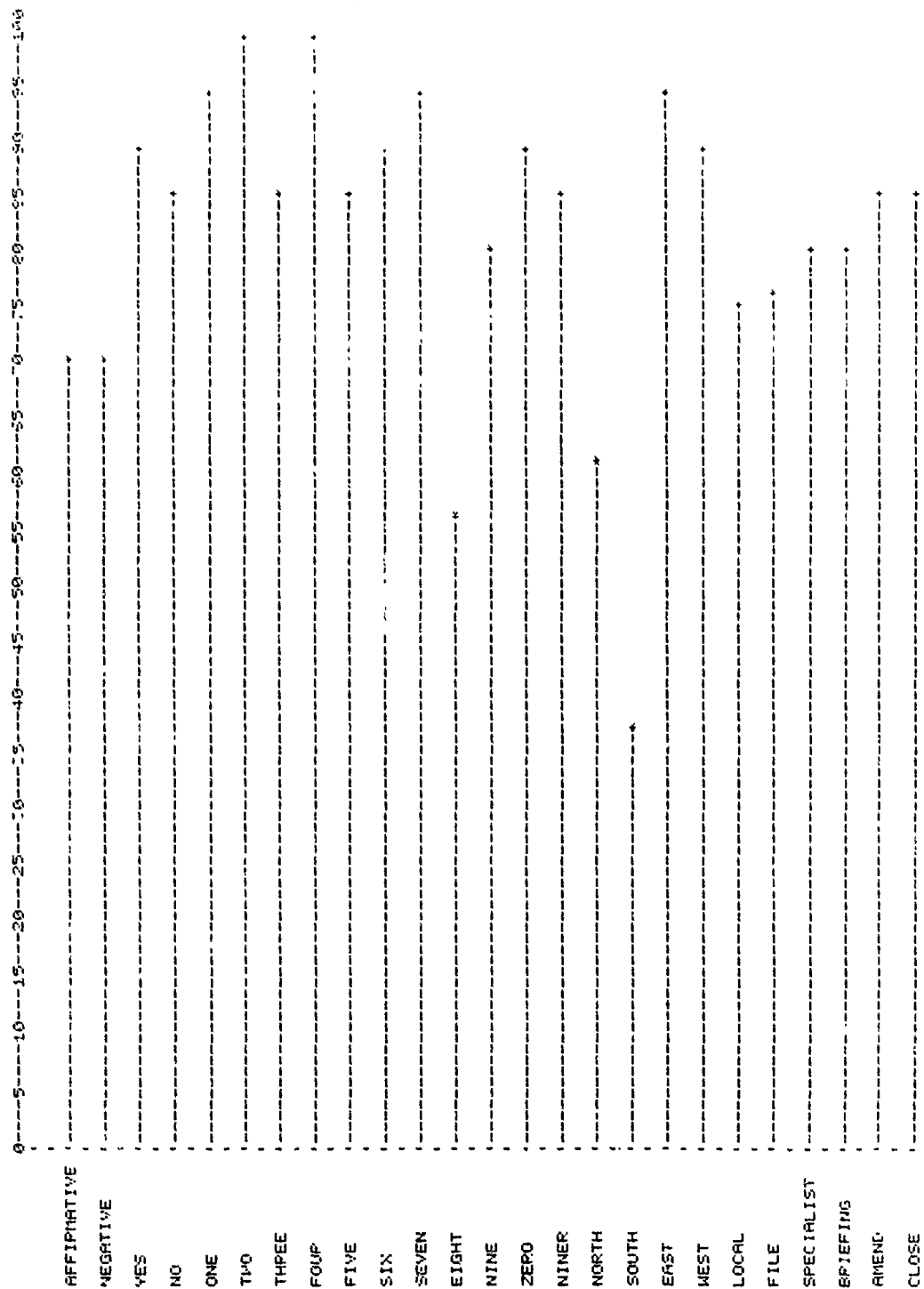
FIGURE A-3E. PILOTS — FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 2 of 2)

FEMALES: UPC

[illegible]

80-59-A-4A

FIGURE A-4A. FEMALES — COMPUTER ANALYSIS



PERCENTAGE OF CORRECT FIRST CHOICE

80 59-A-4B

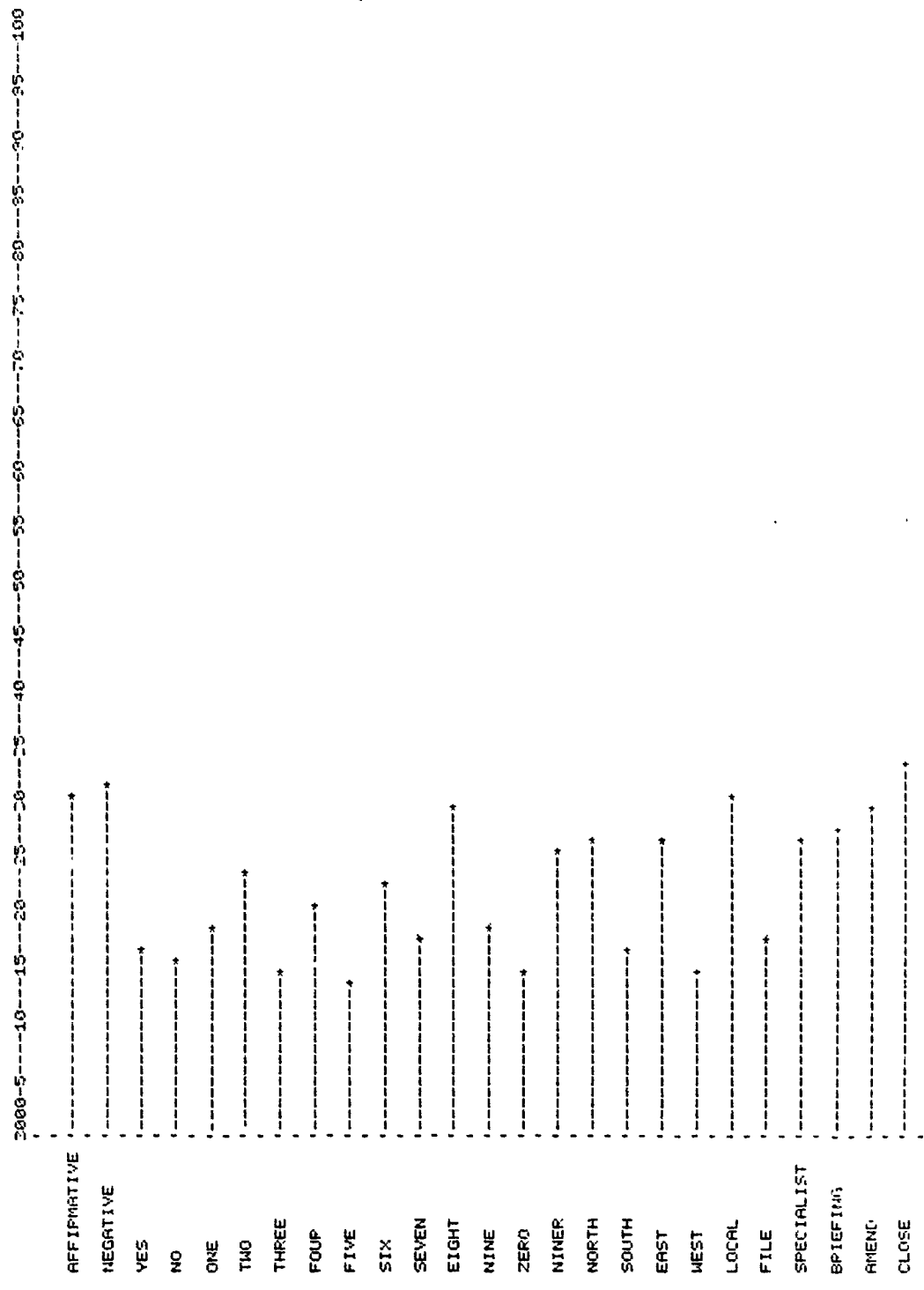
FIGURE A-4B. FEMALES — RELATIVE RECOGNITION RATE

0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
AFFIRMATIVE																				
NEGATIVE																				
YES																				
NO																				
ONE																				
TWO																				
THREE																				
FOUR																				
FIVE																				
SIX																				
SEVEN																				
EIGHT																				
NINE																				
ZERO																				
NINEP																				
NORTH																				
SOUTH																				
EAST																				
WEST																				
LOCAL																				
FILE																				
SPECIALIST																				
BRIEFING																				
AMEND																				
CLOSE																				

MODIFIED PERCENT CORRECT

80-59-A-4C

FIGURE A-4C. FEMALES — SIMULATED SUBGROUP RESTRICTIONS



1/10 MEAN SCORE OVER 3000

80-59-A-4D

FIGURE A-4D. FEMALES --- COMPARISON OF RELATIVE QUALITY SCORES

FIRST CHOICE DISTRIBUTION

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES	NO	ONE	TWO	THREE
AFFIRMATIVE	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEGATIVE	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
YES	0	0	12	1	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
ONE	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
TWO	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
THREE	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
FOUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIX	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
SEVEN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
EAST	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
LOCAL	2	2	0	1	0	0	1
FILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIEFING	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CLOSE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	DEPO
AFFIRMATIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEGATIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
FOUR	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIVE	0	18	0	0	0	2	0
SIX	0	0	12	0	2	0	0
SEVEN	0	0	0	20	0	0	1
EIGHT	0	0	1	0	12	0	0
NINE	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
DEPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
NORTH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
FILE	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BRIEFING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

80-59-A-4E

FIGURE A-4E. FEMALES — FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 1 of 2)

AFFIRMATIVE	>	NINER	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	LOCAL	FILE
NEGATIVE	>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
YES	>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
NO	>	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
ONE	>	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
TWO	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOUR	>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
FIVE	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SIX	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEVEN	>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
EIGHT	>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NINE	>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
ZERO	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NINER	>	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	>	0	13	8	0	0	0	0
EAST	>	0	0	3	20	0	0	0
WEST	>	0	2	0	0	19	0	0
LOCAL	>	0	0	0	0	0	16	3
FILE	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
SPECIALIST	>	0	0	6	0	0	0	1
BRIEFING	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMEND	>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOSE	>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

A-27

AFFIRMATIVE	>	SPECIALIST	BRIEFING	AMEND	CLOSE	TOTALS
NEGATIVE	>	1	1	1	0	19
YES	>	0	0	0	0	17
NO	>	0	0	0	0	23
ONE	>	0	0	0	1	21
TWO	>	0	0	0	0	23
THREE	>	0	2	0	0	21
FOUR	>	0	0	0	0	21
FIVE	>	0	0	0	0	23
SIX	>	0	0	0	0	21
SEVEN	>	0	0	1	0	25
EIGHT	>	0	0	0	1	25
NINE	>	0	0	0	0	14
ZERO	>	0	0	0	0	19
NINER	>	0	0	0	0	19
NORTH	>	0	0	0	0	21
SOUTH	>	0	0	0	0	14
EAST	>	0	0	1	0	8
WEST	>	0	0	0	0	34
LOCAL	>	3	1	0	0	22
FILE	>	0	0	0	0	31
SPECIALIST	>	17	0	0	0	19
BRIEFING	>	0	17	0	0	27
AMEND	>	0	0	0	0	18
CLOSE	>	0	0	18	18	21

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80-59-A-4E

FIGURE A-4E. FEMALES — FIRST CHOICE WORD DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 2 of 2)

APPENDIX B

WORD SCORE DISTRIBUTION

Figure B-1 contains idealized first and second choice word score distribution plots for each vocabulary element. The study of these idealized graphs is useful for developing a subjective concept of the quality of the recognition of each word.

These plots are generated by taking the average score of correct first choice utterances (MEAN) and the average separation from the second choice word (DELTA) and using these values as the maximum points of the first and second choice idealized bell curves. The

actual shape of the curves is derived by plotting the standard deviation values from MEAN (STDM) and DELTA (STDD). Since the plot is an idealization no units are assigned to the Y-axis which is representative of the number of utterances having that quality score.

The reader's attention is directed toward two specific features of each plot. First, the area which lies under both of the word curves and secondly, the proximity of the first choice curve to the default value of VERIFICATION may be considered as being closely related to the number of verification sequences encountered. A detailed explanation of a set of curves may be found in figure 9 of the text.

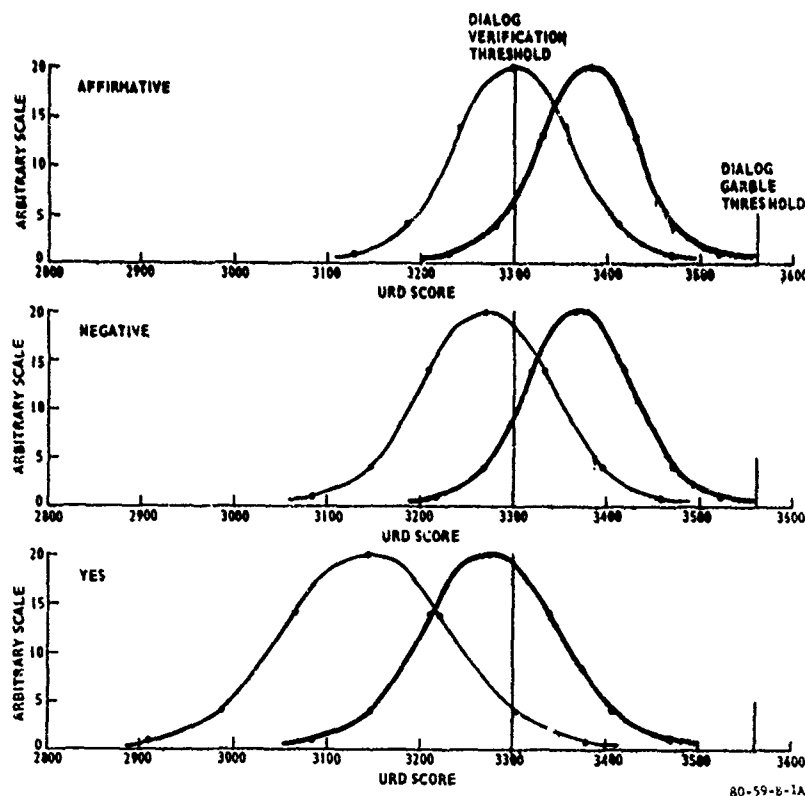


FIGURE B-1. FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE WORD SCORE DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 1 of 5)

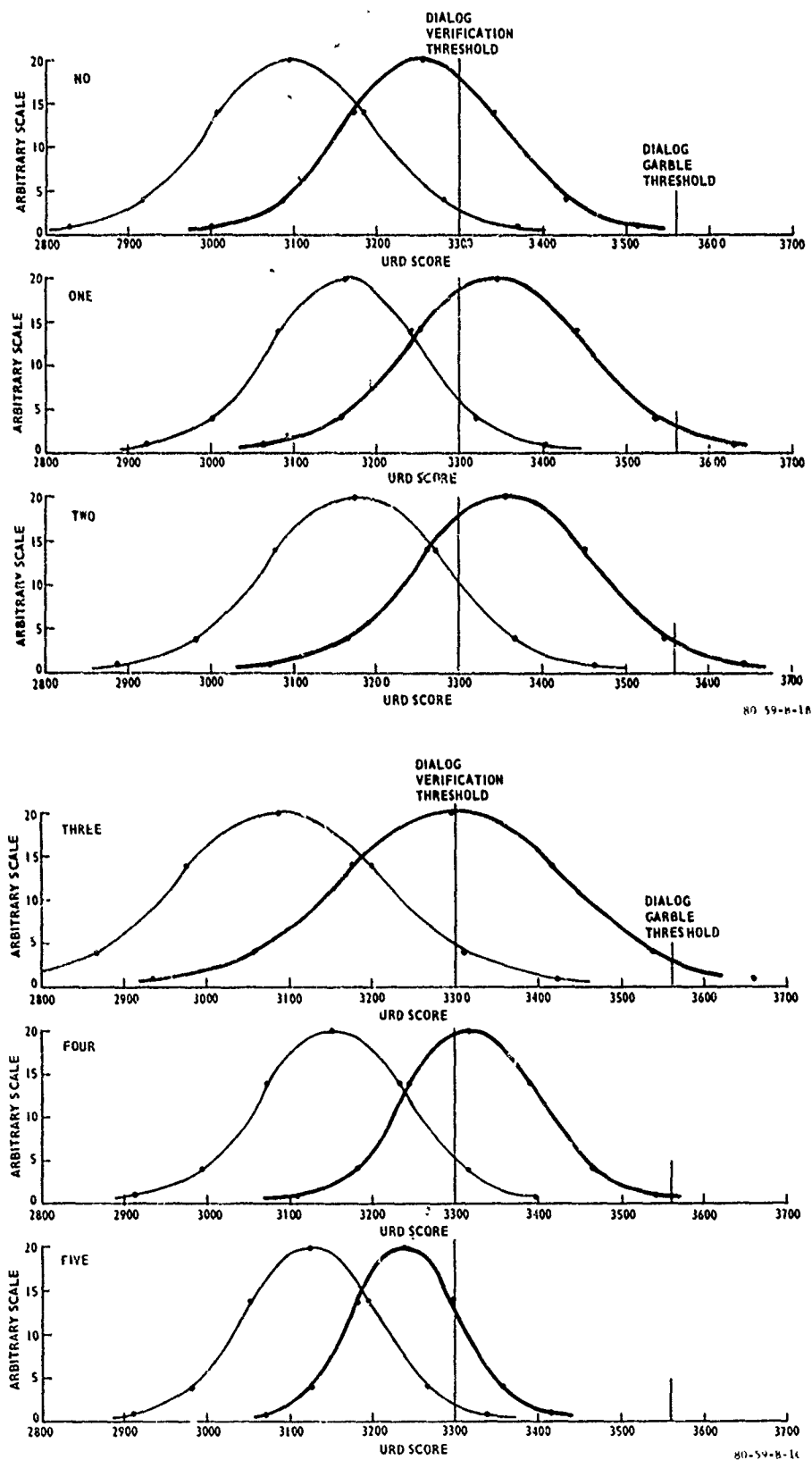


FIGURE B-1. FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE WORD SCORE DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 2 of 5)

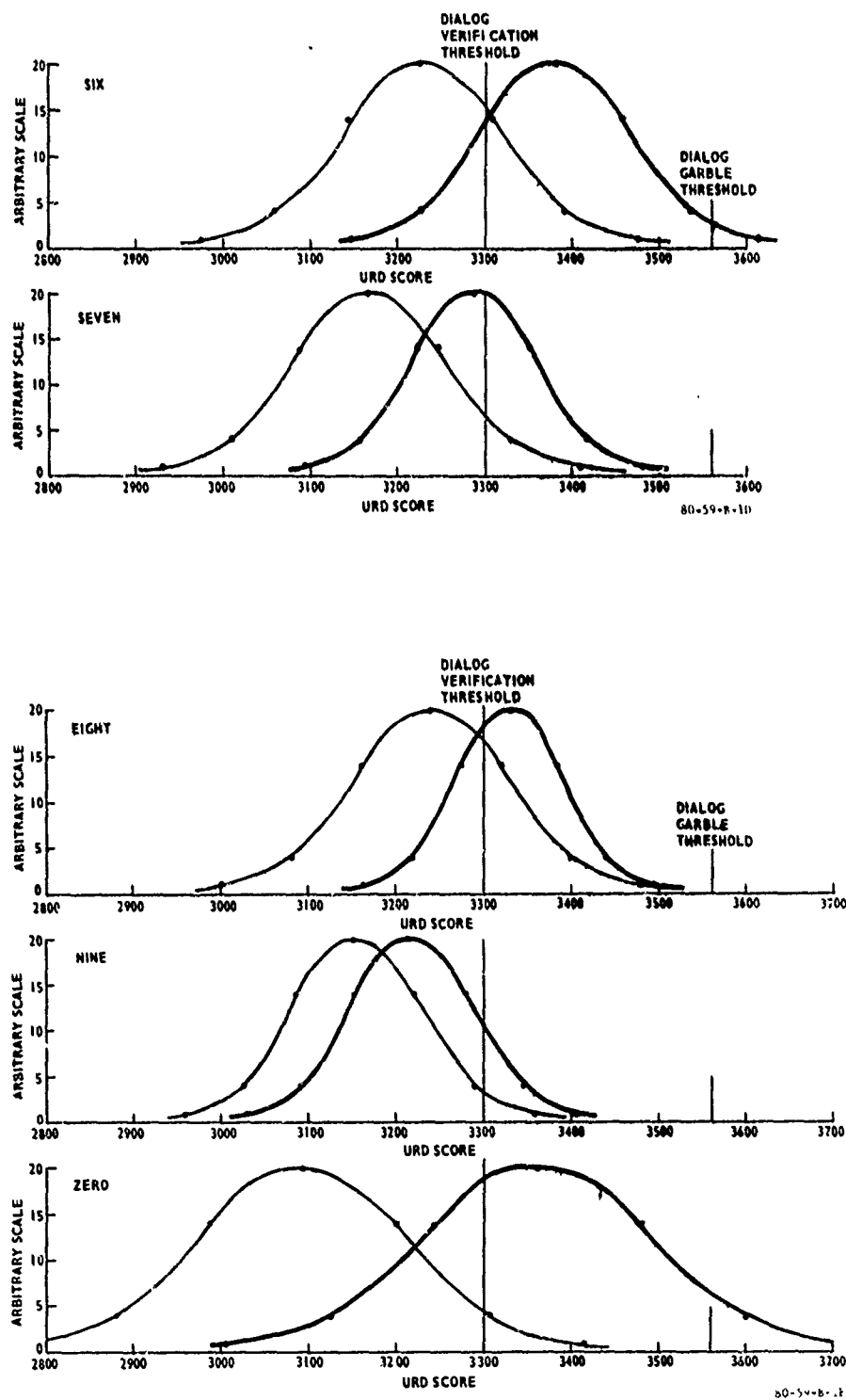


FIGURE B-1. FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE WORD SCORE DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 3 of 5)

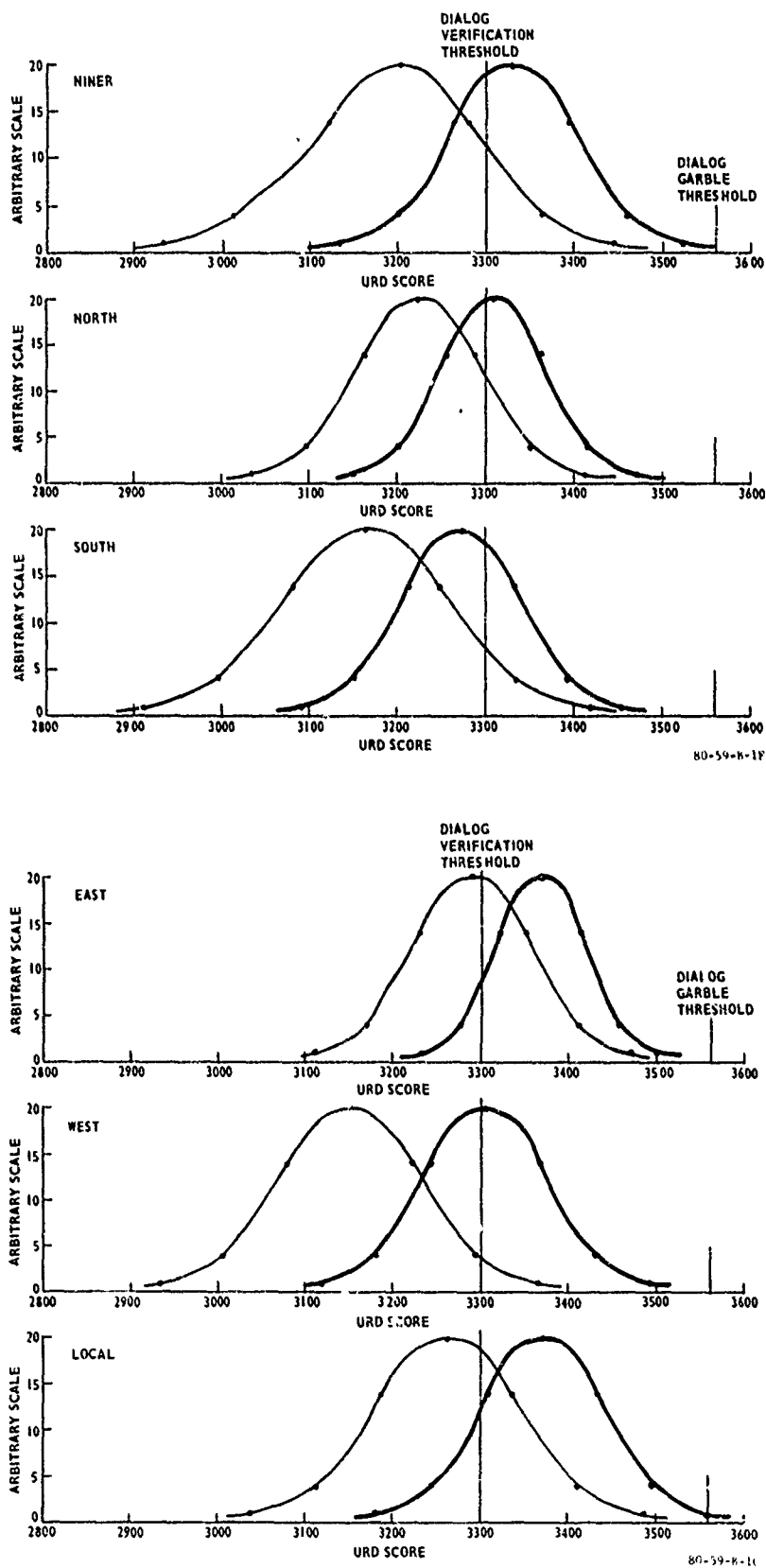


FIGURE B-1. FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE WORD SCORE DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 4 of 5)

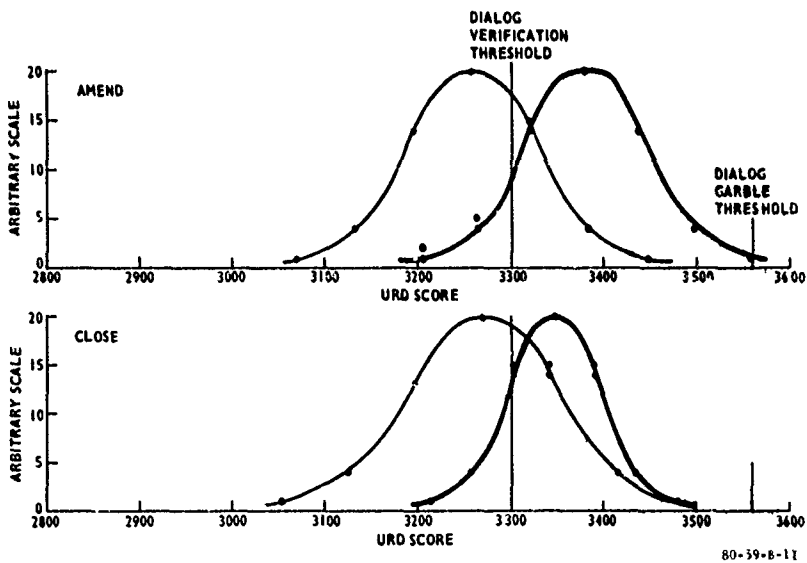
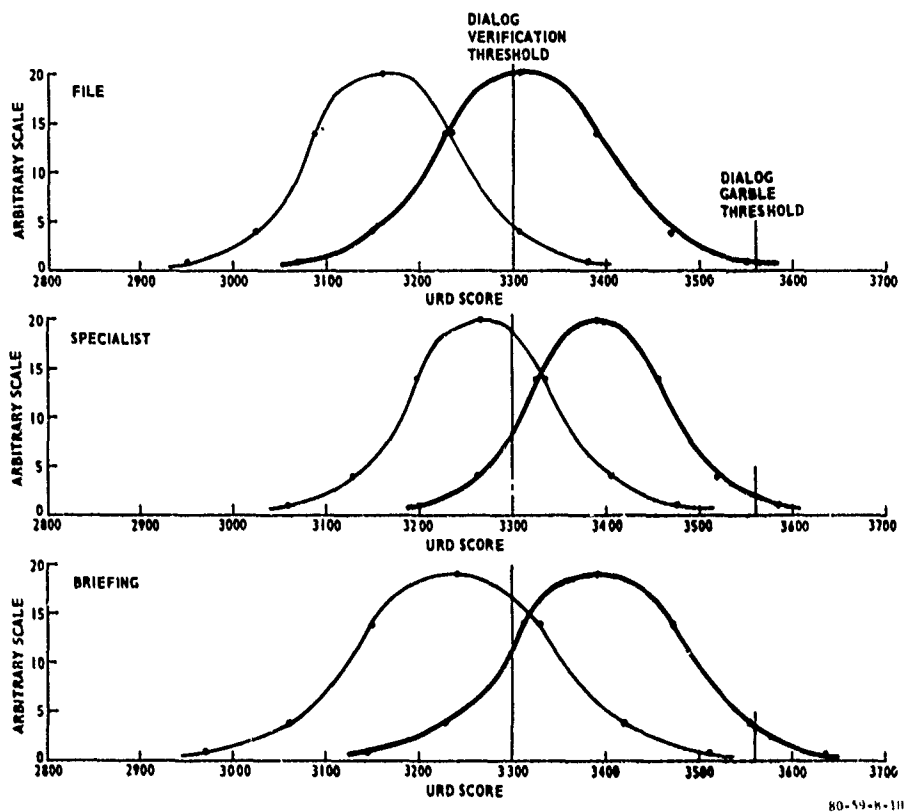


FIGURE B-1. FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE WORD SCORE DISTRIBUTION (Sheet 5 of 5)

APPENDIX C

ALGORITHM EXPLANATION

Appendix C serves to explain and illustrate the algorithm employed to generate the information contained in figure 6 and appendix A. This algorithm was implemented in assembly language on an Interdata 7/32 mini-computer. Numeric quantities were calculated using 32-bit fixed point arithmetic and are rounded to the nearest whole number.

A major assumption was made in the development of the algorithm: all vocabulary elements required for the test would be spoken by the subject and in a given order to enable the program to determine if the first or second choice word was correct. This assumption was forced to be true by the two team members who conducted the test.

Each vocabulary element is assigned an 80-byte-long parameter block containing pertinent information regarding each word as well as reserved storage locations for computed information. The parameter block structure is given in block diagram form in figure C-1.

The first full-word (32 bits) of the parameter block contains a pointer to an area of memory which contains the American Standards Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) equivalent of the word. This segment of the parameter block also serves to correlate a parameter block with its corresponding vocabulary element. For example, the parameter block for the word AFFIRMATIVE begins with a pointer to a memory location labeled AFFIRM.

The third half-word (16 bits) of the parameter block contain the associated words numeric identification code. As an example, the parameter block for the word AFFIRMATIVE would contain 000D, in

bits 32 to 47 (which is the hexadecimal equivalent of 14) the code for AFFIRMATIVE. Table 2 of the report contains a list of word codes.

The next three half-words of the parameter blocks contain the default values of the quality parameters, GARBLE, VERIFICATION, and CONFUSION, in hexadecimal form. These locations may be modified to contain any desired value(s) prior to the beginning of the analysis segment of the program.

The remainder of the parameter block contains zeros at startup time and is used to store computed data. A block diagram of a typical word parameter block follows this description.

The advantage of using a parameter block data structure for each vocabulary element lies in the fact that indexing to appropriate storage locations is greatly simplified. This structure also facilitates the modification of the program to allow for the expansion of the vocabulary.

The URD operating data is read from a disc file in a single pass. Count values are incremented after each reading, if appropriate. Averages and standard deviations are computed after all data records have been read. The standard deviations are computed using the following equation:

$$\text{std.} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(X^2) - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N - 1}}$$

X = The datum being operated upon.

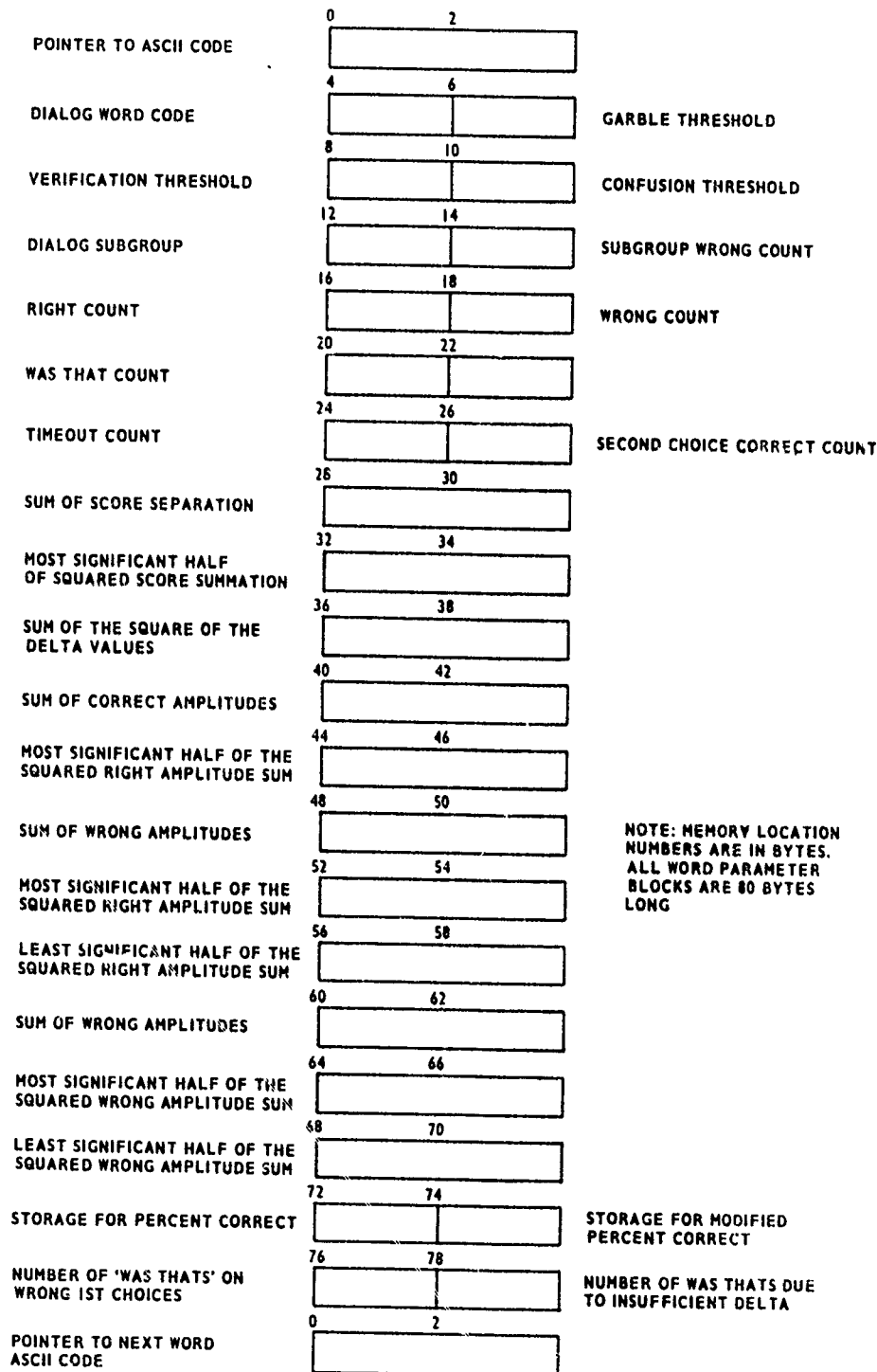
N = The number of elements under consideration.

Square roots, required for standard deviations, are computed using the Newton-Raphson technique of successive approximations. Sixteen passes are executed to derive each root.

The graphs and distribution analysis are computed after the analysis segment of the routine. Graphs are generated using the appropriate information contained in the word parameter blocks. The data required to generate a first choice word distribution analysis is contained in a separate buffer which

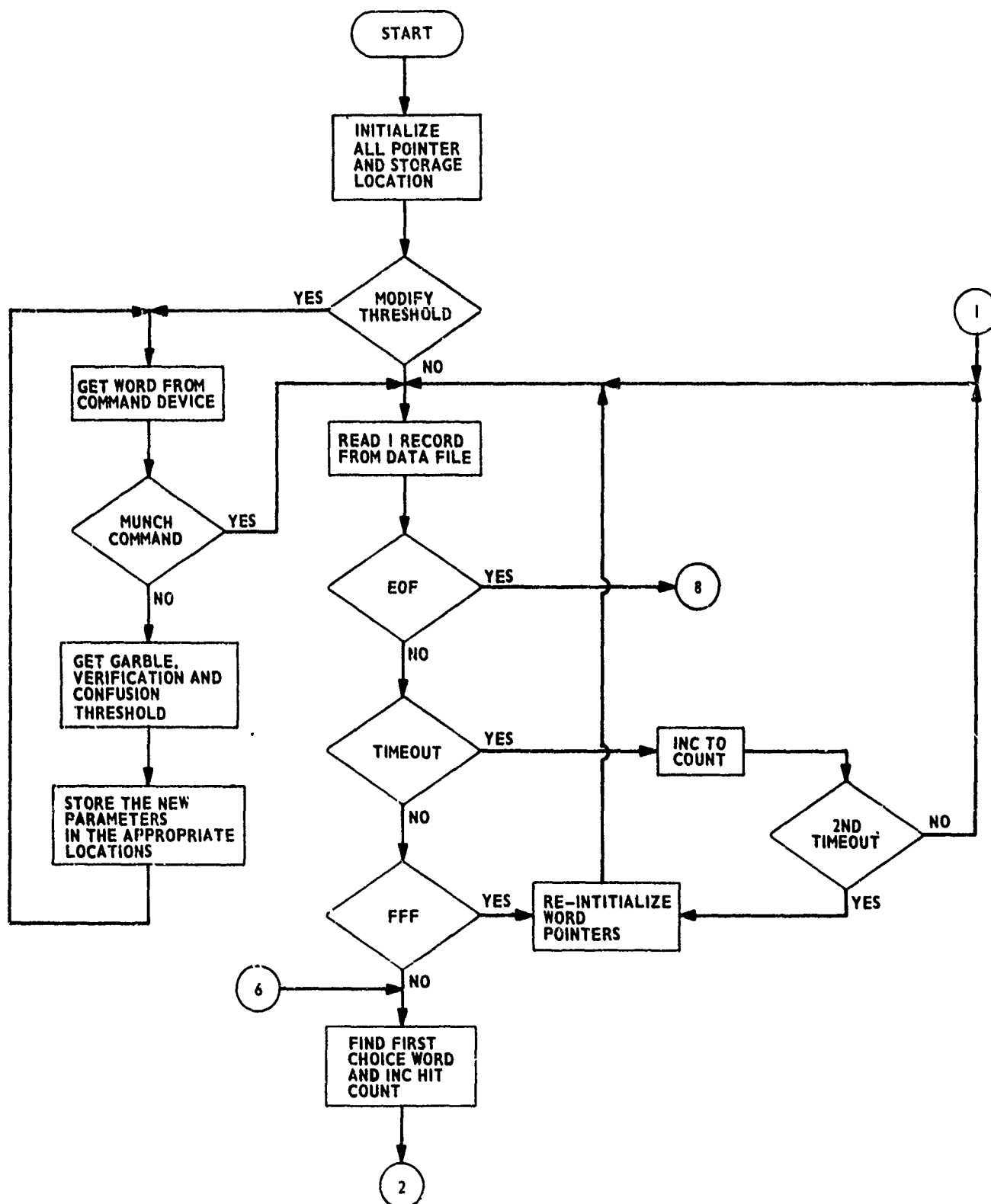
was filled during the analysis phase. Graph and distribution printouts may be inhibited via an operator command if not desired.

Figure C-2 is a macro flow chart of the analysis segment of the algorithm.



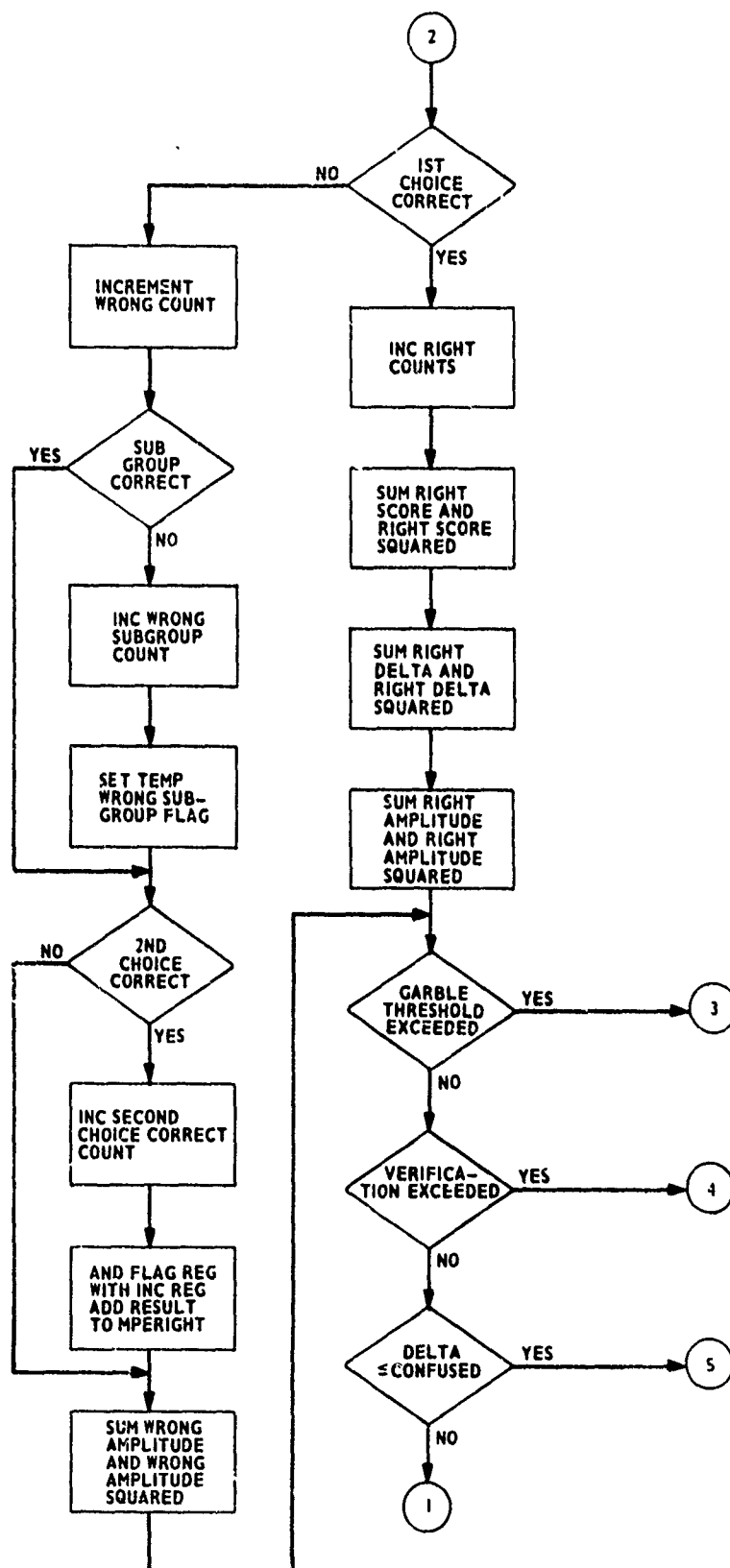
80-59-C-1

FIGURE C-1. WORD PARAMETER BLOCKS



80-59-C-2A

FIGURE C-2. ANALYSIS ALGORITHM FLOWCHART (Sheet 1 of 6)



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FIGURE C-2. ANALYSIS ALGORITHM FLOWCHART (Sheet 2 of 6)

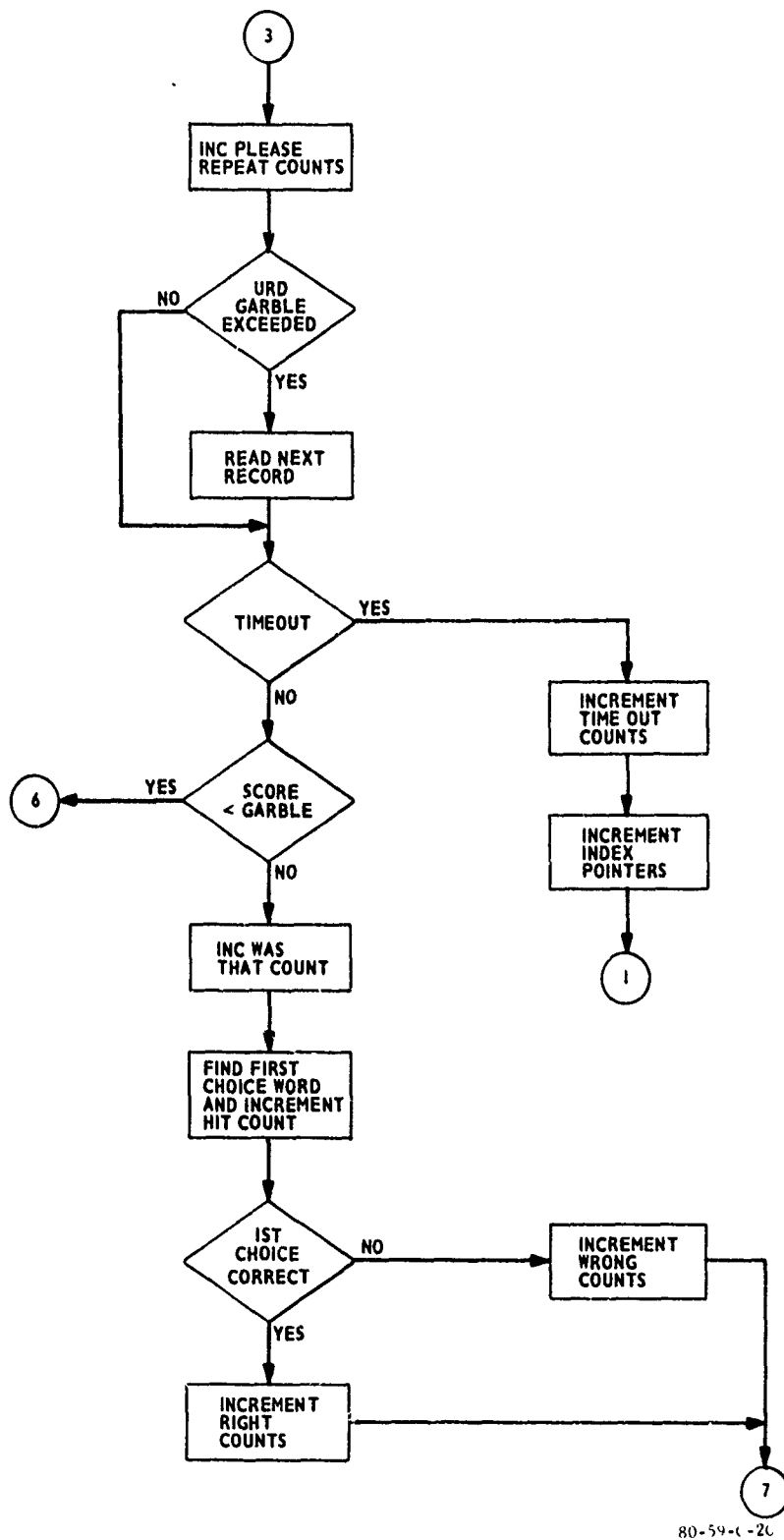
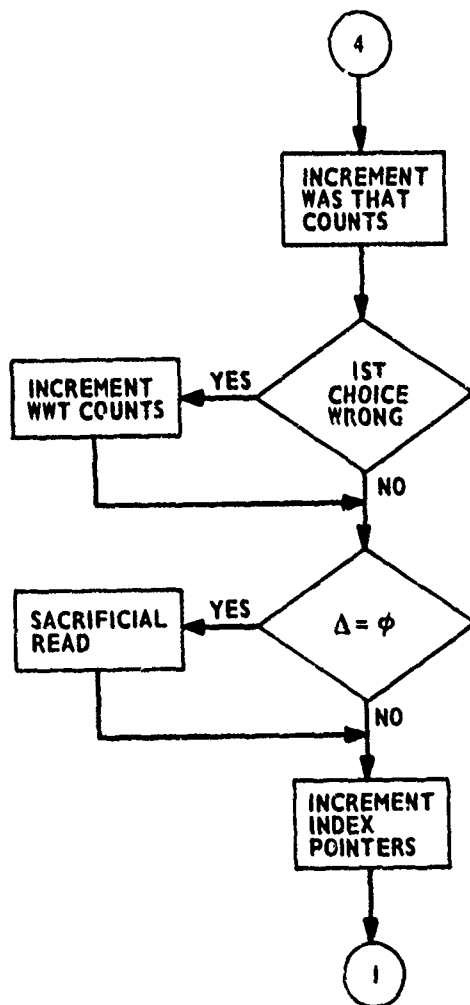
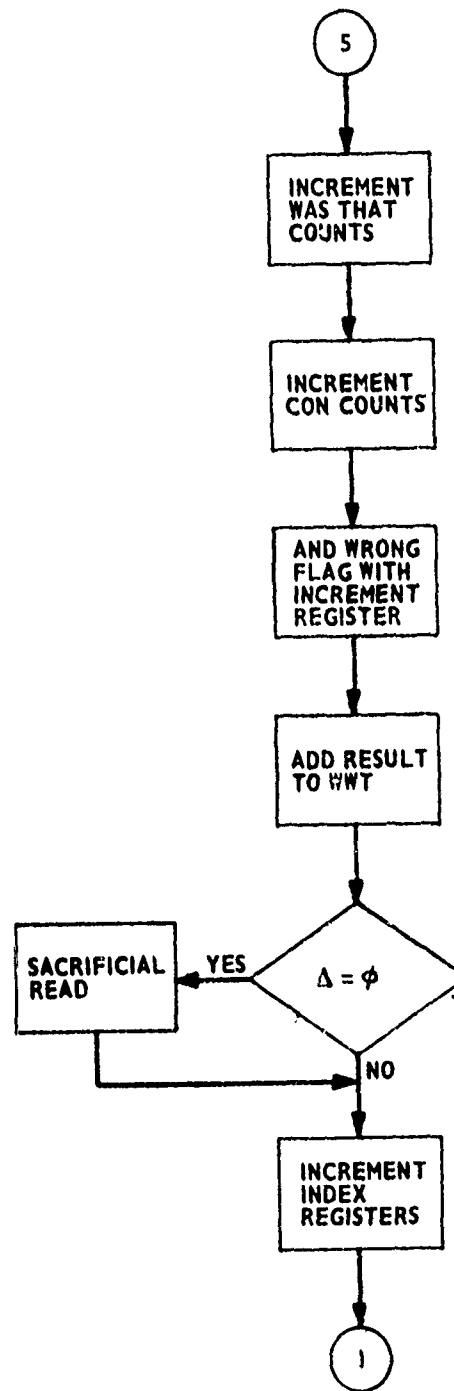


FIGURE C-2. ANALYSIS ALGORITHM FLOWCHART (Sheet 3 of 6)

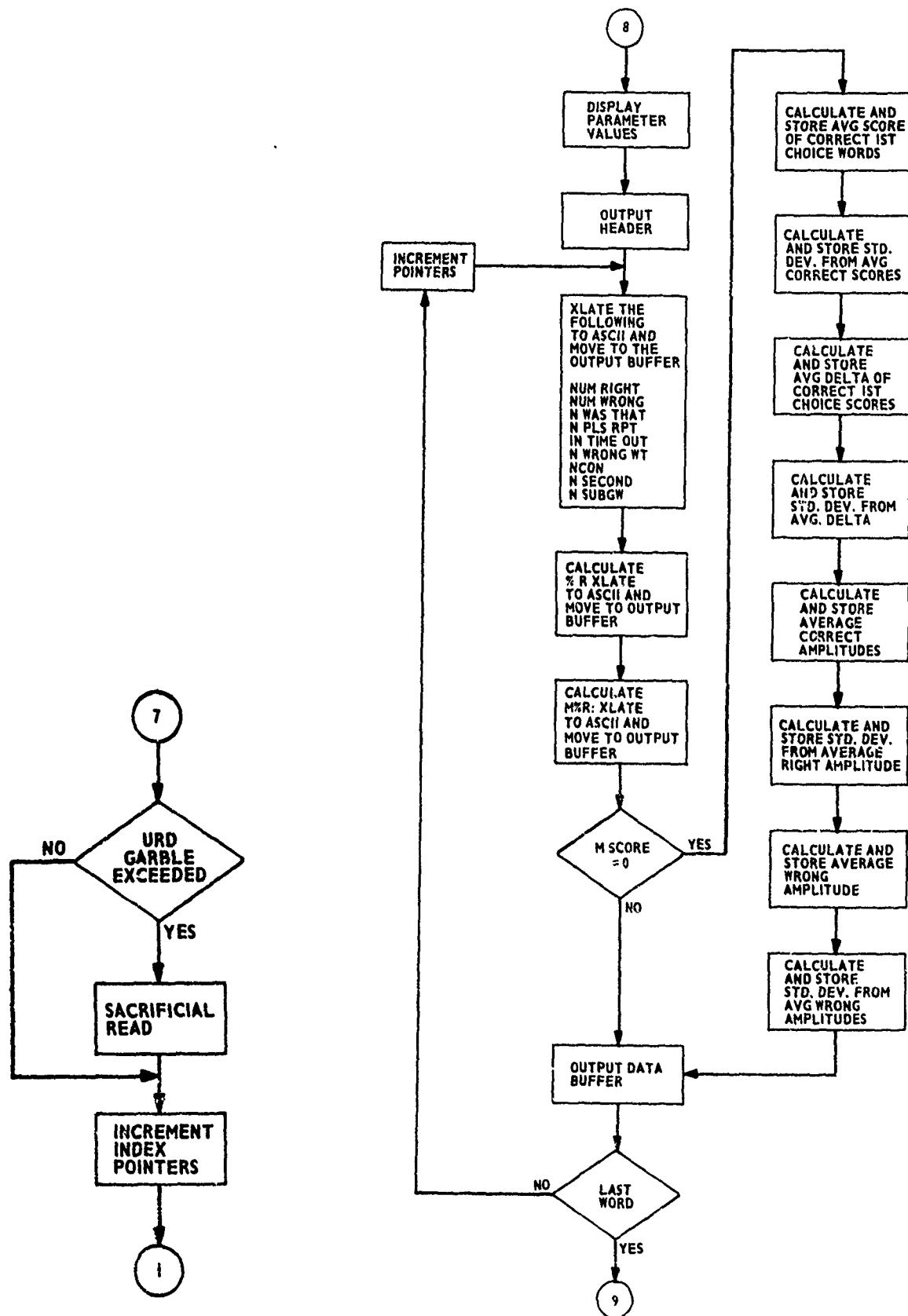


80-59-C-2D



80-59-C-2E

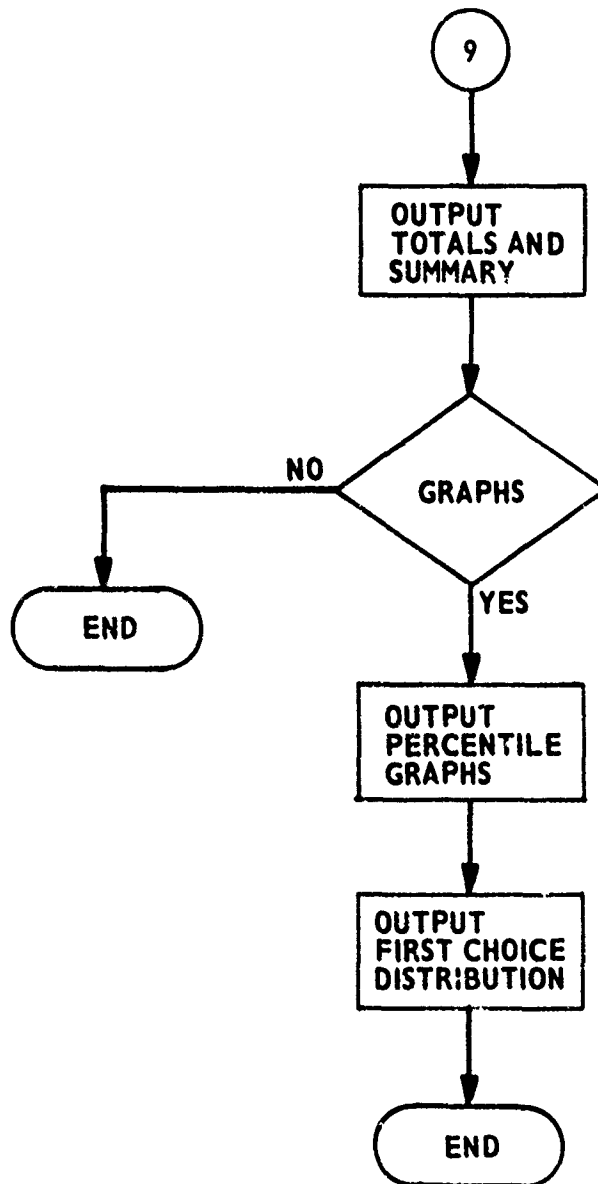
FIGURE C-2. ANALYSIS ALGORITHM FLOWCHART (Sheet 4 of 6)



80-59-C-2F

80-59-C-2G

FIGURE C-2. ANALYSIS ALGORITHM FLOWCHART (Sheet 5 of 6)



80-59-C-2H

FIGURE C-2. ANALYSIS ALGORITHM FLOWCHART (Sheet 6 of 6)